



THE

JANUARY 1944

15¢

Guardian

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE TEXAS STATE GUARD OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION

Annual Statement

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- ★ **ONE BY ONE . . .** the lamps of freedom and learning are snuffed the world around . . . save here. In my land . . . they burn even brighter. I am one of the guardians of those lamps.
- ★ **BEING AN AMERICAN** is a privilege I have not earned. It was given to me by my people, who helped to build America. It is given in trust . . . to be passed on. To manage my part of this rich estate is my responsibility. If my generation be fools, we shall lose our birthright to those who covet it . . . and wait for us to weaken.
- ★ **THE MAKING OF AMERICA** is a task far from finished . . . pray God it may never be finished. East and West of it lie ruined lands to be remade. I shall have to work hard . . . and late.
- ★ **THE TIME I HAVE LEFT . . .** to fit myself for what I must do . . . I shall try to invest shrewdly, for I know I shall need all the skill I can acquire. I know that my generation has come to the end of the paved road . . . and the path ahead is hidden. We shall go on . . . with the stride of Freedom . . . unafraid . . . though many fall by the way.
- ★ **WE ARE MARCHING** toward shadowy mountains . . . but beyond lies a new frontier. Once again . . . Americans can be pioneers . . . to explore and build up a new world. For the old one . . . we have no time to weep. Of it, we shall cherish the best . . . and forget the rest. We are too young to remember the Good Old Days.
- ★ **WE ARE HERE TO CARRY ON** the greatest enterprise in the world . . . to pass it on to Americans yet unborn . . . somehow stronger . . . finer . . . and fairer . . . than it was when it came to us.
- ★ **WE CAN DO THIS . . .** for we are a Hundred Million Americans . . . young and strong. **MAKING A NEW WORLD IS WHAT WE DO BEST.**

(Written for a young American by Burton Davis, July 4, 1941. Copyright, 1941, Burton Davis, Marbridge Printing Co., Inc., New York)

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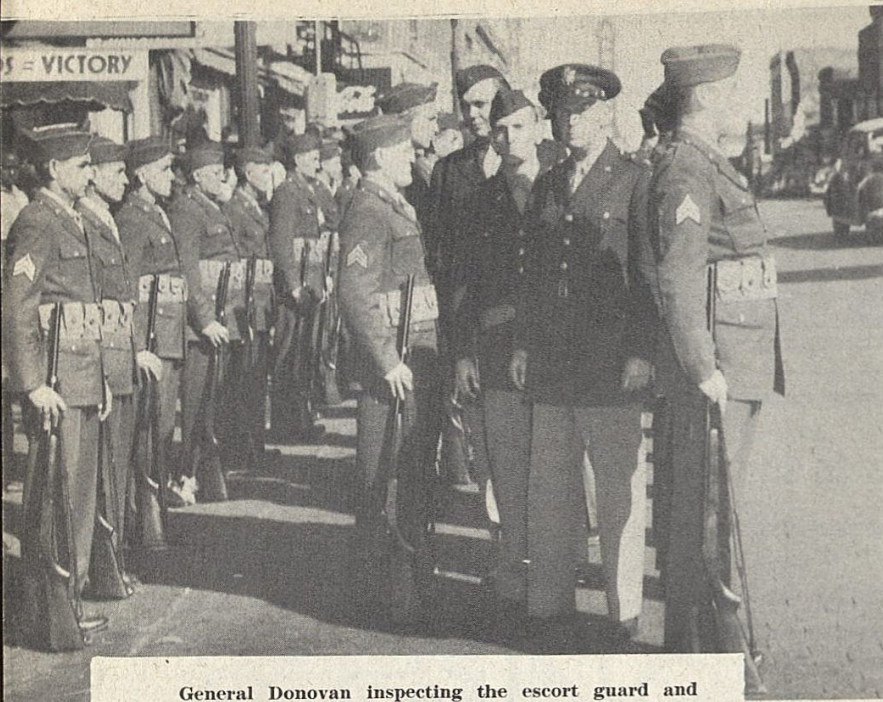
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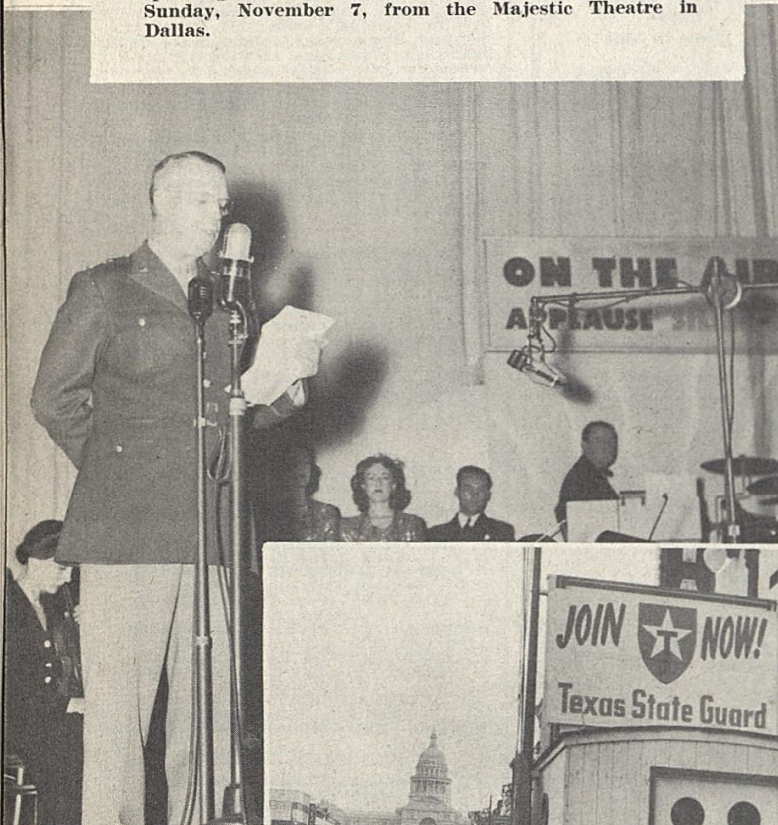
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General Donovan inspecting the escort guard and speaking on the occasion of the "Showtime" broadcast, Sunday, November 7, from the Majestic Theatre in Dallas.



In the shadow of the capitol building in downtown Austin, men of the 5th battalion manned a recruiting booth day and night, and many new guardsmen were signed up here.

GUARD W NETS 600

By CAPTAIN R. L. HARRIS

While there are still many units yet to report, it can now be estimated that the number of new recruits gained through State Guard Week activities will exceed six thousand. The best result reported to date is from Austin's 5th Battalion which garnered 127 new members, with a number of "on the fence" prospects.

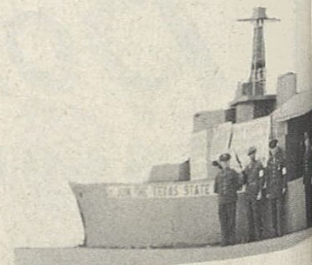
Probably the most encouraging evidence of the good accomplished is that reports received by the Adjutant General's Department consistently point out that a lasting effect is expected as evidenced by the number of prospects that are weekly making application.

Several units, encouraged by the interest stimulated through local and statewide efforts during State Guard Week, are continuing their intensive effort through the first of the year in order to take advantage of this effort and add the additional pressure necessary to stimulate prospects to join. Several units are planning to use the week-end personal contact methods originated by the 8th Battalion in Waco.

As a general rule, the suggested campaign outlined in the manual distributed by the Adjutant General's Department was followed with the addition of original efforts.

Probably the most novel and successful of these efforts was the "War Fair" put on by C Company of the 19th Battalion in Dallas on their regular drill night. Captain Robert M. Carter reported an unexpectedly large crowd which left in excess of \$1,500.00 in the company till, \$1,346.85 of which was net profit. Turning their open house into a veritable carnival, Captain Carter and his men, in addition to their military demonstrations, sold 450 "hot dogs," 30 cases of cold drinks, 10 cases of candy, and took in "plenty" with a juke box in their armory at ten cents a dance. "Pretty good," says Captain Carter, "for a bunch of bush-whackin' country outlaws."

High point in the week was the appearance of Major General Richard Donovan, Commanding General of the Eighth Service Command, on the statewide radio program which officially opened the campaign. No little interest



A replica of the historic cruiser Houston was used by Houston guardsmen as a recruiting booth during State Guard Week. It was placed on a downtown

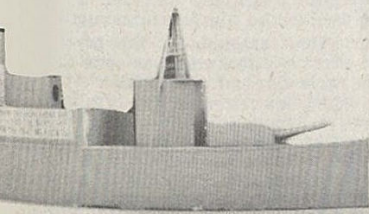
WEEK DRIVE RECRUITS

was aroused in the downtown section of Dallas when the escort guard, composed of picked men from C Company, 19th Battalion, formed in front of the Majestic Theatre both to greet the General and to honor him upon his leaving after the broadcast.

General Donovan's remarks included such forceful and gratifying statements as: "While the United States Army engages our enemies on many distant battlefields, the Texas State Guard stands ready to serve as a protective and defensive force, guaranteeing the internal security of the State under its Governor . . . a force that is prepared to meet those wartime emergencies within the state which must be anticipated and guarded against. Members of the Guard serve with the same singleness of purpose and loyalty as members of the Army . . . Army inspectors have found units of the State Guard well trained and its personnel enthusiastic . . . Those of us in the Army know how well the trained soldiers of the State Guard are serving. We join in this salute to them . . ."

Although many reports were furnished to the Adjutant General's Department promptly and in keeping with the requirements, the most complete and comprehensive campaign and report was submitted by Captain John Arnold who was appointed by the Houston Policy Board, representing the 2nd, 7th, 16th, 22nd, 48th, and 49th Battalions and the 1st Platoon, 1st Camouflage Company, as Campaign Manager. Captain Arnold and the officers serving on his committees were commended by General Knickerbocker for their excellent planning and effective execution of a splendid campaign that brought over 300 new members to the Houston area.

Expressing pleasure over the manner in which State Guard Week activities were carried out, General Knickerbocker said, "When the final result is compiled, we will have proof again that the Texas State Guard can and will accomplish any mission assigned it. Every State Guardsman should have a genuine feeling of pride in this accomplishment, and because it could not have been accomplished without the combined efforts of each individual, it is my desire to express my sincere appreciation for this wholehearted effort."



corner, and music and loudspeakers were used to gain the attention of passersby. Guardsmen from the various Houston battalions were on duty.



Following Governor Coke R. Stevenson's proclamation designating the week of November 7-13 as "State Guard Week," officers of the Adjutant General's Department began planning for the state-wide celebration. Examining a recruiting poster are, left to right, Capt. John W. Kokernot, Colonel Neill H. Bannister, Assistant Adjutant General, and Lt. Colonel Sidney C. Mason, Assistant Chief of Staff.



Here is where the 5th Battalion really signed up the recruits; the display booth in a building in downtown Austin where the army had a big equipment display that attracted more than 35,000 people during the state-wide Guard drive.

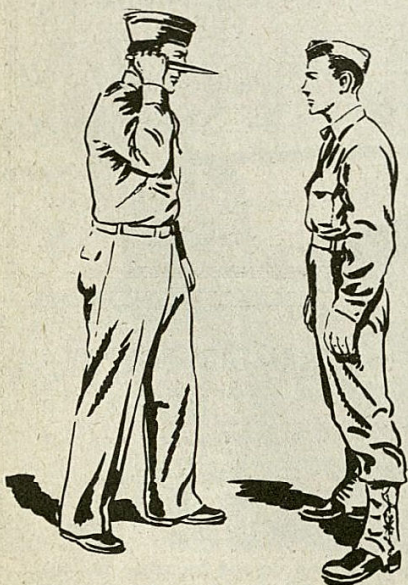
The proper grip permits freedom of movement in making any type of slash or thrust.

KNIFE FIGHTING

(The following excellent article by Major Rex Applegate is used in The Guardsman through the gracious permission of The Infantry Journal.)



The proper stance for an attack from the crouch. Note the grip.



This grip is wrong. It can be used for a downward thrust only.

Curiously enough, little has ever been written about the history or practical use of a knife for close-in fighting. And in those nations or racial groups in which a bladed weapon is often used, little has actually been done in teaching its use. The knife has been considered merely a weapon characteristic of that particular area and race — each individual used it as he saw fit.

Professional fencing instructors have lately tried to lay down programs for the training of individuals in knife work, but most of them visualize a situation from the fencer's viewpoint, where two men approach each other from a distance with drawn knives. Thus they have tried to develop a system of knife "fencing" instead of close-in knife fighting.

The knife is the ideal weapon for close-quarter work, but in most cases, the victim will not see it coming until it is too late. It will usually be used in total or semidarkness. Because it is noiseless it may be used when silence is desirable, or it may be used when your ammunition is gone. In any event, the proper approach in close combat utilizes the element of surprise.

Carry the knife in the right hand and a handful of dirt in the left. Throw the dirt in the opponent's eyes and stick him in the stomach. Such tactics are certainly not orthodox, but anything to disturb your opponent's mental and physical balance, distract his attention, or confuse his vision, is certainly the thing to do when he can see the blade coming. Draw your knife when you intend to cut somebody. Don't use it as a pencil sharpener or to open a can of tomatoes.

So far in this war the fighting knife has had two main uses, one as a reserve weapon to be used when all else fails, and the other for specific missions such as sentry killing, or in any situation where silence and quick killing efficiency are desired. That it is an important weapon has lately been evidenced by the reports from the Pacific theater where our enemies have put it to good use. In the European theater, commando-type troops also have used it with success, and in certain battle areas knives have played an important part in hand-to-hand combat. Yugoslavs, Greeks, and other natives of the Balkans, the Finns, and some Russian units are reported to have made good use of fighting knives. Moreover, most of the armies—both Allied and Axis—have adopted and issued some sort of a knife, although little real training seems to have been given in knife fighting.

Before taking up actual knife-fighting technique, you can discard the idea of knife throwing as a practical method of combat. There are a few—too few to

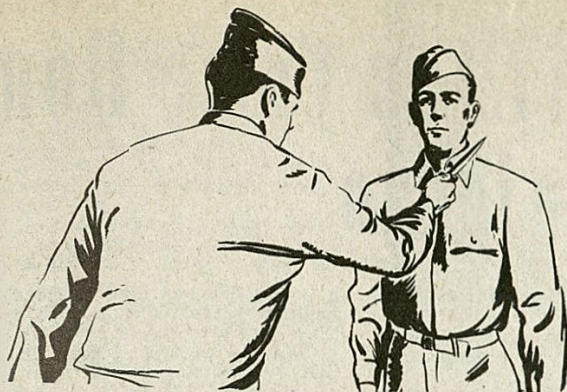
count in a war—people who can pick up a knife, throw it at a moving object at an unknown distance, and hit a vital spot. Knife throwing is an art that belongs in vaudeville and side-shows. In order to throw a knife properly, the exact distance from the thrower to the target must be known because the knife turns over end as it travels through the air. The thrower therefore must know his distance to control the number of turns the knife makes so that it will hit the target point first. There are some methods of knife throwing at close range in which the blade does not turn over in the air, but when one considers the agility of a military target, heavy clothing, and the fact that if you miss you are without a weapon, it is easy to see that knife throwing is impractical.

There are definite psychological considerations in regard to knife fighting which apply to both the user and the enemy. In the first place, unless the knife is considered a personal weapon by the soldier, the untrained user will have a noticeable aversion to thinking of the knife as a weapon to use in combat. This is especially true of the ordinary American soldier who would much rather use his fists in close contact fighting because the knife is so little used as a weapon in civil life. This gives us a good reason why it is important to train our men in how to use a knife.

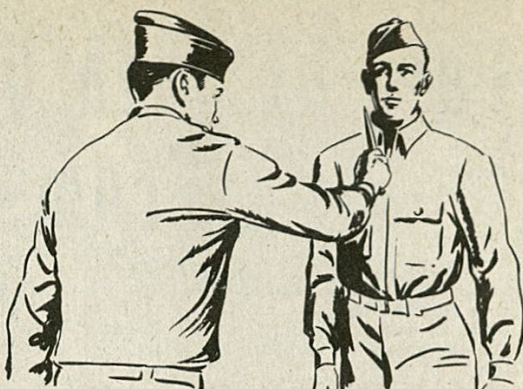
Psychological Effect of Knife Fighting

This psychological barrier must be overcome and the soldier must achieve skill in handling the knife as a weapon, just as he does his bayonet. In the preliminary stages of bayonet training the same aversion is present. But once the infantryman has run the bayonet course and has used the bayonet on dummies, his knowledge of its deadliness and of the fact that he can handle it bring him to the point where he has confidence in it and is no longer averse to using it. The same result will be obtained in knife training if the men are taught to use the knife properly and dummies which can be slashed and cut are used in the course of instruction.

An excellent example of the psychological effect of the knife was seen during the early days of the British Abyssinian campaign against the Italians. The native troops on the Allied side were particularly skilled in the use of the knife. They were also excellent stalkers. It was their practice in a certain sector to slip out into the desert and crawl into the ranks of the sleeping Italians and use the knife to slit the throat of one of the group. Upon awakening, the other soldiers, seeing a dead comrade with his throat slit, would



Showing how the proper grip is used in a slash to the left side of the neck.



Showing how the proper grip is used in a slash to the right side of the neck.

be extremely shaken and this contributed to a general lowering of the Italian morale.

To the untrained man, the appearance of a knife in the hands of an enemy may bring on panic, which can be heightened by the use of a bright, flashing blade instead of a blade of blued steel. There is a definite moral advantage to the attacker who uses a bright blade instead of a darkened one. The blued blade is in reality not of much advantage because the coloring wears off in a short time, leaving it bright.

In instructing a soldier in the use of a fighting knife, there are certain initial steps and explanations to give him the general background of the use of knives in combat. This should be followed by simple demonstrations.

At this point, it is well to enter into a discussion on various types of knives the student has seen and how they have been used. This discussion will show that in general knives with spikes on the butt, brass knuckles for the hilt, and any other additions are none too practical, for operationally they do not justify their existence. However, this discussion will arouse interest and a good many questions will come up which the instructor otherwise would not have mentioned.

Here is the place to stress again the instances in which the knife will be used and hammer home the point that the knife is a reserve or last-ditch weapon to be used at extremely close quarters after firearms can no longer be used. After the student has had this preliminary indoctrination lecture, allow him to feel and handle various types of knives and let him demonstrate to himself the three fundamentals in the use of the knife—the thrust and the slash, and maneuverability.

In your next session point out that the fighting knife is ordinarily used in darkness or semidarkness but show also the proper method of attack in the open where an opponent can see you by demonstrating the attack from a crouch with the left hand forward and the knife held with the handle across the palm of the right, close to the body. The left hand guards or parries to make the opening for the slash or thrust. Point out that when the man is in the crouch with his left hand forward to parry he is in a position of extreme mobility, and in perfect balance. He is also protecting his vital midsection and throat area from possible thrusts from an opponent who has a knife. He can also deal with an opponent who is armed with a club, or any other object which can be used to strike or throw.

At this point, give the students dummy knives and let them practice thrusts and slashes on each other. If dummy

knives are not easily available, tent pegs will make a fair substitute. After a preliminary round of this, take up the vulnerable spots of the body which are particularly sensitive to knife attacks of both the thrust and slash type.

When to Attack

A man attacked from the front with a blade instinctively tries to protect two spots. These are the throat and the stomach area. The psychological effect of the threat of a knife wound in these areas—regardless of whether the threat is serious or not—is so great that the victim is usually momentarily mentally out of gear. The throat area is vulnerable to either the thrust or the slash, the thrust being most effective when driven into the hollow at the base of the throat just below the Adam's apple. A thrust there into the jugular vein or a slash on either side of the neck, cutting the arteries results in extreme loss of blood and quick death. Thrusts in the abdominal area which can be combined with the slash as the knife is withdrawn have a great shock effect and usually incapacitate the victim to the stage where another blow can be given with the weapon before he has a chance to recover. A deep wound in the abdominal area will usually kill, but is much slower than a good thrust or slash in the throat area. The heart is, of course, a vital spot for the thrust, but the protection of the ribs makes it more difficult to hit. In some instances, knife thrusts aimed at the heart have been stopped by the ribs which have also broken off the point of the knife without causing a vital wound. But usually the blade will slide off the rib and go into the vital area. The heart thrust is, of course, fatal at once.

It is possible to get an ineffective slash across the sides of the throat from the rear, but one of the most effective knife blows in the rear of the victim is delivered in the kidney or small of the back area. A deep thrust here will cause great shock, internal hemorrhage, but not necessarily death. This back or kidney thrust is best used in attacking a sentry. It will be explained later.

The vital areas are the throat, heart, and abdominal sections, and all other knife thrusts and slashes should only be preliminary to the vital killing stroke delivered into these areas. The slash can be effectively used to sever the tendons on the inside of the wrist, and this is most effective against a person who is trying to protect himself from the knife and has his arm outstretched to do so. This slash renders the hand useless. A slash across the large muscle of the biceps has the same effect. A slash on the inside of the thigh or arm

(Continued on Page 31)



This grip is wrong. It can be used for an upward thrust only.



The noiseless attack from the rear. The blade should pierce the area of the kidneys. The left hand should cover the nose as well as the mouth to shut off all possible noise by the victim.

Heroes of 36th Division Come Home From Salerno

Home from the bloody beaches of Salerno came men of Texas' famous 36th Division—the ill and wounded heroes who formed the spearhead of the invasion of Italy.

The men of the 36th were hospitalized at McCloskey Hospital in Temple. They brought with them stories about their buddies and some of the details of that now famous landing operation.

Arrival of the battle-scarred soldiers back on Texas soil brought out officially what had been talked for weeks—the Texas division had spearheaded the invasion.

Any story about the 36th Division is especially close to the hearts of Texas State Guardsmen, for the 36th includes the old Texas National Guard, whose place the Texas State Guard took on the home front when the National Guard was federalized.

Through history Salerno has been an invasion spot. Its beaches were found by the Greeks centuries ago and were discovered to be suited to landing from the sea.

Salerno will live in the history of this war, particularly in the memory of Texans.

The 36th, skilled in maneuvers but untried in battle, swept ashore and gouged from veteran German units the bridgehead which was to enable other Allied armies to follow after on the road that leads to Rome and Berlin.

The Texans went ashore under a Texas flag. In the flag's standard was a parchment bearing the last words of Col. Barrett B. Travis from the Alamo, which every man in the unit had memorized:

"I shall never surrender or retreat. I am determined to sustain myself as long as possible and die like a soldier who never forgets what is due to his own honor and that of his country—honor or death."

The message, placed in a capsule in the Texas flag, and labeled "to be opened if capture seems imminent," had been presented to the division by Governor Coke R. Stevenson.

Abided by Spirit

And the men of Texas abided by the spirit of the Alamo and its immortal defenders—for the stories told by the wounded revealed that the fighting was bitter, often desperate, in the first hours.

The 36th Division trained at Brownwood from the spring of 1940 to the spring of 1942 when it moved to Florida and later to Camp Edwards, Massachusetts.

The commanding officer, Major General Fred L. Walker, set up his headquarters in an abandoned tobacco warehouse with the Texas flag flying overhead.

Another touch of Texas taken to the Salerno beaches were the "T" patches worn by each soldier.

Col. Joseph B. McShane of San Antonio, one of the wounded at Temple told about the heavy fighting that swirled about that command post and

how General Walker went out in front of his men to lead them in battle.

The stories of individual heroism are legion—too many to be encompassed in a brief story.

Many of the stories do not list the names of the principals—like that of the unnamed youngster who drove a tank away with a machine-gun. The tank had pinned his platoon to a gully. The retreating armored vehicle cut the hero down as it scuttled away.

The stories brought back about the battle to date are fragmentary at best, but in this brief article an attempt will be made to touch the high points of individual exploits, and mention some of the wounded.



Sergeant Charles McFarland of Killeen falls in for chow at the Brooke General Hospital at Fort Sam Houston.

Lt. John W. Whitaker of Fort Worth was in charge of a 75 gun crew which stopped the first attack of German tanks.

*** Fought Almost Barehanded**

Lt. Col. Andrew F. Price of Fort Worth wrote his wife that the Texans fought German tanks almost barehanded from dawn until about 9:30 a.m. on the day of the landing.

Colonel Price told of the early morning battle. By the time it was light,

he said, "We had moved inland a few hundred yards, fighting foot by foot. Then they attacked us with tanks."

"We had nothing to fight them with that we had not carried ashore, such as 'Bazookas' and rocket launchers for rifle grenades."

Colonel McShane told the story in these words:

"The Germans captured a great many men, including wounded, but a lot of them escaped and got back to our lines. It got pretty dark for a while. One night the general called in the commanders and established a final defense line. But through work of the divisional artillery, which laid down an all-night barrage the night of Sept. 12-13, we held out, and the next day reinforcements arrived."

"Our big battle was at Alte Villa," Colonel McShane said. "That was on the night of the 11th and 12th. The town changed hands several times, but the third time we went in and kept it."

Two staff officers who were in the last war, Lt. Col. Albert B. Crowther of San Antonio and Lt. Col. William H. Martin of Houston, declared that the Gulf of Salerno that first morning compared with the worst moments of the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

Lt. Col. Carlos D. Smith of Gonzales and Lt. Col. Edward B. McCall of San Antonio led the first assault. First unit to set foot ashore was the 141st Infantry led by Col. Richard Werner of San Antonio.

Major J. W. Pickens of Cleburne and Capt. Charles Dilley of Austin set up a divisional hospital clearing station with 100 beds.

Drew Enemy Fire

Captain Johnny Sprague, former Southern Methodist football star, was No. 3 man of his battalion when it landed on the beach. On the second day, when his company was pinned down by machinegun fire, he walked out in the open to draw the enemy's fire. His guns knocked the enemy out when they shot at him. He escaped that day, but was killed near Alte Villa later.

Lt. Col. Samuel S. Graham, who taught at Sam Houston State Teachers College and commanded the Huntsville National Guard unit, won the D.S.C. for his action at Paestrum.

T/5 Russell H. Gingles of Cleveland, Texas, is home wounded, but his twin brother Pvt. Sam H. Gingles, still is in Italy.

Pvt. John Z. Bell of Killeen was hit in the chest at Alte Villa.

Pvt. Joe H. Bass of Killeen was wounded by a mortar shell in the battle for Naples.

Corp. Charles Hayes of Brownwood was wounded in both arms at Salerno. His brother-in-law, Staff Sergeant E. Ferguson, was shot in the left ankle by a sniper at Alte Villa.

Capt. Lenert C. Gosch, whose wife and daughter live at Addicks, near

Houston, was wounded in the back and leg and lay on the beach 12 hours before he was evacuated.

Pvt. William M. Rains of Weatherford, shot through the left arm, said the toughest fight was for Naples.

Pvt. William R. Green of San Antonio was wounded by a machinegun bullet in the right leg.

Capt. John St. John of Eastland didn't get into Italy. He was wounded by a hand grenade in an accident just before the invasion.

Two Temple National Guardsmen were wounded, Pvt. Clayborne O. Honeycutt and Corp. Raymond Y. Harris, Honeycutt in both ankles and Harris in the right leg and left knee.

Corp. Clarence D. Copeland of Lubbock was shot in the right forearm.

Eye Trouble

First Lt. John C. Hawthorne of Caldwell was sent home because of serious eye trouble contracted before he got into Italy.

Pfc. C. W. Blackburn of Cisco and Sgt. Ray C. Fessler of Mexia were veterans back without serious injuries.

S/Sgt. Billy Dubois of Houston was hit in both hips, left shoulder and left foot.

Corp. Merrill Varner of Milford was home with both legs shot off below the knees.

Pfc. Wallace Watson of Winters lost his left leg.

Sgt. Marceline Valdez of El Paso was home with wounds received in a landing 21 miles from Salerno.

Pvt. George Pollock of Groesbeck was wounded twice in the left arm and lost part of one finger.

Pvt. Thad Knittel of Burton lost his right hand. He was not in the 36th but had a word of praise for it: "The men of the 36th really held their own. If it hadn't been for them we probably would have been driven off the coast."

Corp. Thomas Hovencamp of Fort Worth was hit by shrapnel in the left leg.

Pvt. Noe Canales of Salineno received a fractured ankle.

Pvt. Alvin Frasier of Houston was wounded in the leg.



Governor Stevenson presenting the silver capsule with Travis' message from the Alamo to Corporal Kelton H. Spillers for inclusion in the staff of the Texas flag presented to the 36th Division.

T-5 Wiley Lewis of Midland saw plenty of action and was shot in the wrist.

Pvt. Amos H. Miracle of Amarillo was wounded north of Troina.

Pfc. Johnny D. Hodges of Menard was injured in Sicily just a few days before the invasion.

A Rough Battle

Corp. Clarence D. Copeland of Lubbock was shot in the right forearm. He claims the battle of Volturmo was one of the roughest of the war.

Sgt. Malcolm Wade, air corps, of Devine, was injured in the back but stayed on the job for six months before being

sent back for treatment.

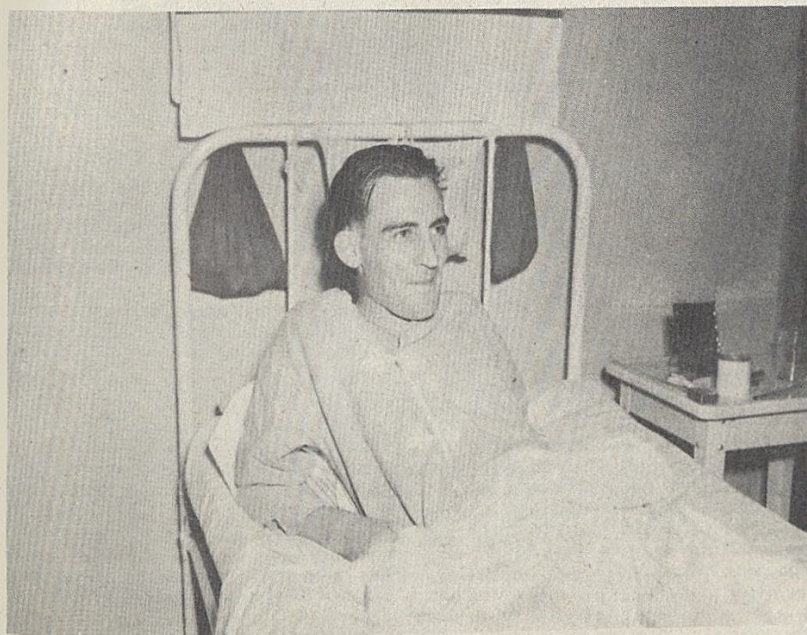
T-4 William Pickett of Muenster, of the signal corps, was hurt when he fell from a pole while repairing a telephone line.

Brig. Gen. Miles A. Cowles in Washington joined in the accolade for the 36th Division's performance when he declared that the unit "did an heroic job."

General Cowles declared: "They went into the beaches under the tension of attack, anxious to meet those Germans they had been trained so long to fight."

And all Texans take note of and will remember, how their brothers and sons and cousins and friends upheld the torch hurled down by Colonel Travis from the Alamo:

"I shall never surrender or retreat. . . ."



Corporal Clarence O. Isbell, Inf., 36th Division, props himself up in his McCloskey Hospital bed. He is one of the scores sent home from Italy to recuperate.



Sergeant Joe Cozby of Ballinger is one of the 36th veterans home from Salerno.

TEXAS GUARDETTES DOING FINE JOB



The Guardettes form a color guard.



Classes in Ju-Jitsu, taught by Mr. Glen Wilcox of the Recreation Department, have been started for the Guardettes. Here the instructor is the "victim" for an arm-breaking demonstration.

(This story was written by Mary Sears of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram staff. Pictures are by courtesy of the Star-Telegram.—The Editors.)



Guardette office. Company B officers ready for an official order are Lt. Mary Wright, left; Capt. Margaret Mallicote (seated), and Lt. Pat Guinn.

Although only a year old, the Fifth Battalion of the Texas Guardettes has taken its place in Fort Worth where its blue uniforms have become familiar in Red Cross workrooms, in Service Men's Centers and in various patriotic drives and emergencies.

Organized Oct. 21, 1942, the 5th Battalion stands on its own feet as an auxiliary of the Texas State Guard. Organizers were Maj. Marshall H. Kennedy and Capt. Jack Massengale of the Texas State Guard, who were assisted by Capt. Lester Painter, Sgt. Leon Harris and Corp. L. Wallace, who have counseled and guided the Guardettes in infantry drill and other military problems, such as acting as a unit and learning discipline.

Officers of the 5th Battalion include: Maj. Julia E. Myer, Capt. Inez Thompson, Capt. Gladis Foote, Lt. Gladys Mitchell, Lt. Lula Mae Koepp, Capt. Mildred Bradley, Lt. Bernice Schmidt, Capt. Margaret Mallicote and Lts. Mary Wright and Pat Guinn. Staff Sgt. Eileen Hickman is battalion clerk.

Training in the Guardettes, according to Major Myer, not only fits members for home defense activities but it also has provided an incentive for joining the WAC, Marines and WAVES.

Former Guardettes who are in the country's armed services are: Misses Grace Grabbs, Atha Anthony, LaVerne Cook, WAC; Wanda Nail, Janie M. Shepherd and Bettye Hollis, Marines, and Miss Ceola Williams, WAVES.

Purposes of the Guardettes are: To become proficient in drilling and military courtesy; to learn to be of assistance in case of disorder or disaster, and to work in conjunction with the Office of Civilian Defense, Red Cross, SMC, etc., in drives essential to the war effort, in selling war bonds and enlisting recruits for the armed services. The Guardettes sponsored a cigarette drive for service men, being responsible for the sending overseas of 1,430,000 cigarettes. Members contributed \$100 to the polio fund in the summer and contributed 3,000 pieces of "junk" jewelry to the collection for barter in the Southwest Pacific, and have contributed razors, used grease and hose to the various collections for war work. In addition, the Guardettes contributed to the "Shangri-La" fund, and work every Saturday and Sunday at the Service Men's Center.

One hundred active members compose the 5th battalion.

In addition to drilling, discipline and other routine work, the Guardettes are required to take a first aid course in order to be better prepared to meet emergencies.

Any woman between 17 and 45 may contact Major Myer Wednesday or Friday nights at the headquarters, 2200 Montgomery, for further information concerning the organization.

The Guardettes have no official connection with the Texas State Guard, serving only in an auxiliary capacity.



"Giving out" in non-com school are, front left, standing, First Lt. Mary Wright of Company B, commander of the school, and 1st Sgt. Dorothy Garland of Company A; seated, front left to right: Pfc. Kathryn Burch, Sgt. Rosalee Jordan, Sgt. Lottie Bell Watson, clerk of the school, and Sgt. Marian Bader; center, left to right, Pfc. Joella Russell, Corp. Geneva French and Pvt. Oma Winstead; back, left to right, Corp. Neta Tidwell, Pvt. Gerrye Mahan and Pfc. Hazel Ferguson.



Above—Staff officers of the Fort Worth Guardettes, with headquarters at 2200 Montgomery. Left to right, Maj. Julia E. Meyer, Capt. Inez Thompson, adjutant; Capt. Gladis Foote, Lt. Gladys Mitchell, Lt. Lula Mae Koepp and Staff Sgt. Eileen Hickman. At left—"Forward, March! Hup, two, three, four"—Guardette recruits step out to drill with their new wooden guns. They are, front, left to right, Corp. Margie Rea, Corp. Genise Calvert, Pvt. Bertha Raines and Pvt. Delphia Fellers; back, left to right, Sgt. Hazel Gillespie, Pvt. Vela Shockey, Sgt. Geneva Grimes and Pvt. Mary Bell Padgett. (Pvt. Padgett is obscured by the front line.)



SHELTER TENTS

Prepared by Lt. Colonel M. R. Finney, United States Army (Ret.), and the 2nd Training and Research Unit, Texas State Guard.

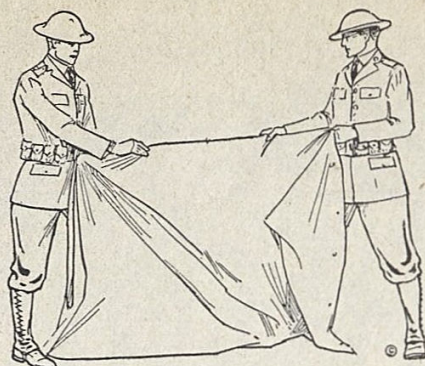
Lt. Col. George D. Thomas, G-3, edited the following article on shelter tents. He made the following comment:

"I have found this article very, very good. The Training Section of the Adjutant General's Department feels that this article, as written, simplifies training in tent pitching and shows a considerable amount of research and is very good."

In connection with shelter tents, Lt. Col. Sidney Mason has authorized the announcement that shelter halves, poles and pins will be issued to all units in a very short time. There also is a prospect for issues of First Aid Packets at the same time.

(1) **Description.**—The shelter tent is a small tent capable of providing shelter for two men. Each man carries a shelter half, one tent pole, a rope and five pins in his pack for his half of the tent.

(2) **To Take Interval.**—Take interval is given in order that the interval between tents will be great enough so that the men may stand on the line of the front of the tents and between the tents for inspection. The platoon being in line, to take interval, the commands are: 1. TAKE INTERVAL TO THE LEFT (RIGHT), 2. MARCH. At the command MARCH, the right flank man stands fast and extends his left arm at shoulder height, palm of the hand down, fingers extended and joined until the man on his left obtains the proper interval, then he drops his arm. Other men face to the left in marching and step out until they have an interval of two arms' length from the man on their right. Each man, except the one on the left who raises his right arm only, extends both arms laterally at shoulder height. Each man, except the right flank man, then turns his head and eyes to the right and places himself in line so that the finger tips of his right hand touch lightly the finger tips of the left hand of the man on his right. As soon as each man aligns himself at two arms' length intervals from the man on his right, he drops his right arm to the side and turns his head and eyes to the front. He drops his left arm to the side when the man on his left has obtained his proper interval.



1. Buttoning the Halves (top only).

(3) **To Form for Shelter Tents.**—The platoon being in line at proper interval the commands are: 1. FORM FOR SHELTER TENTS TO THE LEFT (RIGHT), 2. MARCH, 3. Dress Right (Left), 4. DRESS, 5. Ready, 6. FRONT, 7. COUNT OFF. (a) At the command "form for shelter tents to the left (right), the second in command moves to a position on the right of the guide who is on the right of the right man of the front rank.

(b) At the command MARCH, all squads except the front squad face to the left in marching and step off. Squad leaders by giving the appropriate commands, conduct their squads into line abreast of the squad(s) already on line by giving the commands: 1. COLUMN HALF RIGHT (LEFT), 2. COLUMN HALF LEFT (RIGHT), and 3. SQUAD, 4. HALT, and face the front.

(c) At the commands 3. Dress Right (Left), 4. DRESS, 5. Ready, 6. FRONT, and 7. COUNT OFF, given by the platoon leader the entire rank executes these movements as prescribed in drill regulations.

(d) On direction of the platoon leader, the odd numbers mark the position of the front tent pole with the left heel. Odd and even numbers (Nos. 1 and 2; Nos. 3 and 4; etc.) pitch tents together.

(4) **Tent Pitching.**—(a) The platoon having been formed for shelter tent pitching as described above, at the command, PITCH TENTS, each man steps off obliquely with the right foot a full pace to the right front, lays his rifle on the ground, muzzle to the front, barrel to the left, butt near the toe of his right foot. He then steps back into place. All men then unsling equipment and place their packs on the ground in front of them, haversacks up and to the front, the packs two paces in front of their positions. They then open their packs and remove their shelter halves, poles and pins. Each odd-numbered man places a pin in the ground on the spot which he previously marked with his left heel. The men of each pair spread their shelter halves on the ground which the tent is to occupy, triangle to the rear, buttons to the center, the even-numbered man's half on the left.

(b) They then button the halves together at the top only, and insert the tent ropes through both loops on the shelter halves in front and in rear. The odd-numbered man adjusts his tent pole through the eyelets in the front of the tent and holds the pole upright in position



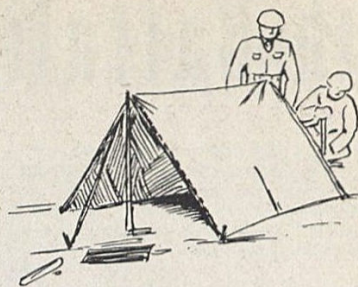
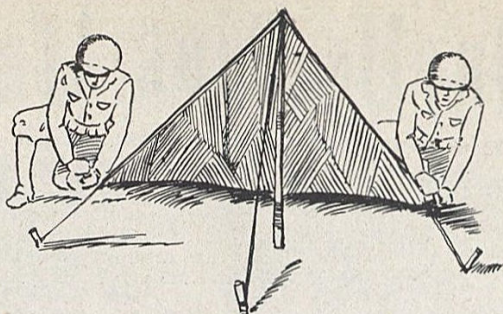
2. Pinning Down the Pole.

beside the pin. The even-numbered man pins down tightly the front corners of the tent in line with the pins. He then drives the front guy pin a pole length in front of the front pole. He places the loop of the guy rope over the front guy pin and pulls the other end of the rope tight and ties it with a slip knot, making sure that the pole is vertical when the rope is taut. The odd-numbered man drives right rear corner pin, the even-numbered man drives the left rear corner pin, stretching the bottom edge of the tent until it is taut, and along a line perpendicular to the front of the tent. Then the odd-numbered man places a pin through the two rear angle loops, stretches the angle taut, and drives the pin in. The even-numbered man passes the rear pole through the opening between the shelter halves in rear, with the bottom of the pole to the front and the metal pin in the top of the pole through the eyelets in both shelter halves. He now brings the bottom of the pole to the rear until it is vertical. Then the odd-numbered man drives the rear anchor pin two pins length from the rear angle tent pin and passes the loop of the rear tent rope over the rear anchor pin. The even-numbered man then tightens the rope, ties it in a slip knot and buttons up the tent in rear. The odd-numbered man during this time drives in the two center side tent pins.

(5) **Display of Equipment.**—If equipment is to be displayed, each man then arranges the contents of his pack as shown in Figure 8, page 15, December, 1943, issue of The Texas Guardsman, and then takes the position of attention at his side of the tent, toes on line with the front pins, odd-numbered man on the right and even-numbered man on the left of their tent.

(6) **To Strike Tents.**—First, the command PREPARE TO STRIKE TENTS is given. The odd-numbered man steps to the front of the tent, grasps the loose end of the rope with his right hand, the left hand grasping the front pole about the middle. The even-numbered man moves to the rear and grasps the rear pole and rope in a similar manner. When all are ready the command STRIKE TENTS! is given, and both men jerk the ropes and the poles at the same time. The tents all fall together, equipment is assembled, packs rolled, and placed on the ground where they were originally.

(7) **To Assemble the Platoon.**—(a) Preparatory to assembling the platoon, the command SLING EQUIPMENT is given, and all sling equipment, recover arms, and resume the position of attention.



3. Pinning Down Rear Corners.*

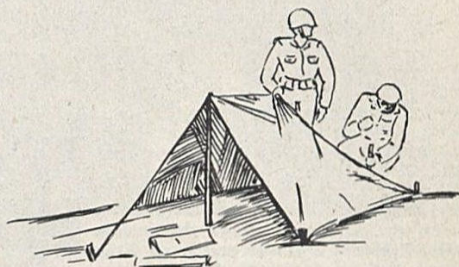
3. Pinning Down Rear Corners.*

(b) To assemble in column of threes or fours to the right (left), the commands are: 1. RIGHT (LEFT) 2. FACE, 3. Assemble to the Right (Left), 4. MARCH. The leading squad closes to normal distance and the succeeding squads are conducted by their squad leaders to their position in the column by executing column half right (left), column half left (right), halting and closing in their position.

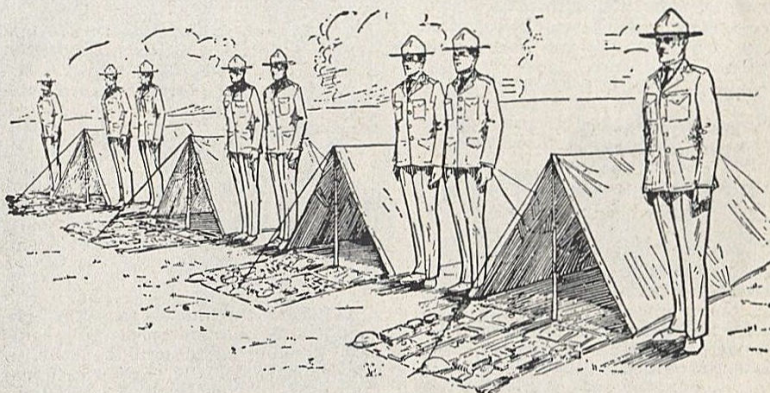
NOTE:—In driving all pins they should be sloped with the top of the pin away from the tent and the point toward the front pole. This tent pitching procedure varies slightly from that in the Soldier's Handbook, but it has the advantage in that the tent will be more free from wrinkles and the soldier at inspection does not obstruct the Inspecting Officer's view of the equipment displayed and the inside of the tent. This method of tent pitching may be employed by the squad for training purposes. In case the area in which the tents are to be pitched does not permit of the platoon being extended on one line it is suggested that the platoon be divided into squads and tents pitched in column of squads. On maneuvers and in active operations tents will normally be pitched where they will be concealed from enemy observation. However, the principles of tent pitching given above will apply, but there may be no attempt to align the tents of the organization.

*Original drawings by Pvt. Frank L. Davis of 2nd Tr. & Res. Unit.

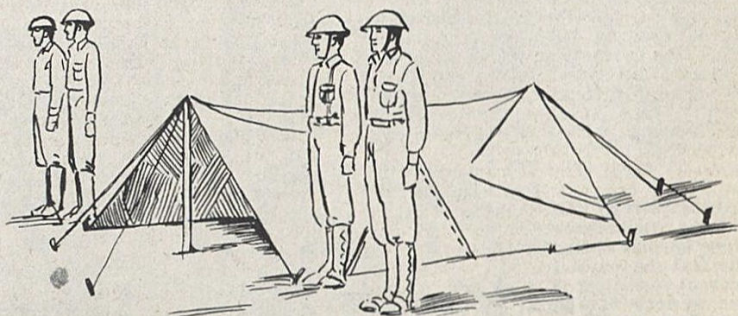
4. Pinning Down Rear Angles.*



5. Inserting rear pole and rear tent rope pin and fastening rear tent rope.*



6. Shelter Tents with Equipment Displayed.



7. Double Shelter Tents.*

5th Battalion Quells Riot At Manor

By CAPTAIN STEWART HARKRIDER
5th Bn. Austin



Men of Company A throw their "concertina" across a street and back it up with a platoon of guardsmen.

Rolled and ready for instant action, the packs and helmets line the walls of a supply room of Co. A, who can turn out in full field equipment in the matter of a few minutes. Sgt. Earleton Smith issuing the equipment to the men.



Long before the citizens of Manor were up and about, the Guardsmen had moved in and cleared the streets of the unruly crowds. Here is Co. D of the 5th clearing a street.



Lights flashed on at the headquarters of the 5th Battalion, Austin, at 4 a. m. Sunday morning, Dec. 12, and in a few minutes Capt. Weldon Swenson had contacted all the company commanders and given them an alert order for a surprise mobilization of the entire battalion, the first to be held by the 5th.

"Who in the hell is calling at this time of the morning?" muttered the non-coms and men of the companies as the company commanders called their sergeants and corporals, who in turn got their squads on the phone and chased out the privates to Camp Mabry, while the moon still was shining high.

Roused out of their early morning snooze by the ringing of the telephones, more than 100 guardsmen responded to the alert order and assembled at Camp Mabry by 6 a. m. in full field equipment, ready to proceed on any mission assigned to them.

Calling the company commanders to headquarters, Capt. Swenson gave them orders, which were to proceed to the little town of Manor, some twelve miles east of Austin on Highway 20, and where it was reported that mobs were gathering, and out of control of the local authorities.

Proceeding by motor convoy to Manor, the companies found their assigned areas on the map, and proceeded to clear the streets of people, and set up their "concertinas" for road blocks. The companies carried out their orders with the dispatch and efficiency of a military company.

Surprised was Dan Lee, one member of the 5th battalion, who lives in Manor, and who knew nothing of the alert until he happened to look out his bedroom window and saw his company proceed up a street in battle formation.

The purpose of the surprise alert was to test the alert plan of the 5th battalion, and to give the men field practice in the use of road blocks. The maneuver was held with the assistance and cooperation of the Manor city officials.

The staff of the battalion are working in cooperation with the captains of the companies on a better plan of contacting the men. Men in several squads did not receive the call because the squad leaders could not be contacted.

Breakfast was served in the field at Manor, and the men were brought back to Austin and dismissed by 10 a. m. The maneuver was "short and sweet," and the men liked it, even if they were rudely awakened in the early hours by the shrill ringing of the phones.

City officials of Manor joined the Guard officers for a warm breakfast. Left to right, City Councilman J. G. Weiss, Capt. Si Johnston, Mayor Ed Acklin, and Lt. E. C. Duke. As a result of the maneuver, Mr. Weiss plans to recruit and organize a platoon of guardsmen.

This Ain't the Army? - - - Oh, Yes, it is!



LOWLY SPUD ACQUIRES RANK

Happy? Well, not exactly, as their expressions indicate, are these two Master Sergeants and the First Sergeant shown here denuding potatoes in the mess hall of the Eagle Pass Army Air Field, Texas. But they are being good soldiers about it.

Left to right are Master Sgt. Ira H. MacDonald, 2422 Des Moines St., Des Moines, Ia.; First Sgt. Vernon C. Hancy, Mt. Pleasant, Texas, and Master Sgt. Harrell N. Drake, Route 1, Campbell, Texas.

Venison Steaks—Co. B, 26th Bn. "Oh, Boy!"



To the tune of "We Did It Before and We Can Do It Again," first and master sergeants of the Eagle Pass Army Air Field joined their brethren of lower rank on KP details, instituting what will be considered a GI millennium in some quarters.

The potato-peeling and pot-washing job was no stunt, either. Due to the critical manpower shortage in this Training Command, it became impossible to procure basics to fill the KP duty roster, and Colonel John H. Bundy, commanding officer of the field, rebelled against the unfairness of putting the brunt of the work too frequently upon lower-ranking Class 1 and 2 intelligence men who are trained and fit for technical jobs.

So, Colonel Bundy called a meeting of the sergeants in the higher grades—men whose "rockers" had exempted them from such menial tasks—and put the situation up to them, cold turkey. In order to meet the messing and kitchen police problem and be fair to all concerned, he said, it would be necessary for all enlisted personnel, including first and master sergeants, to take regular turns on KP.

"I suppose I can expect a lot of griping from you top-kicks and master sergeants," Colonel Bundy challenged.

"Sir," a first sergeant piped up, "we did it before and we can do it again"—but he didn't say it to music this time.

So, down here on the Mexican border, where men are men but still do the dishes, a buck private's paradise has been established. Top-kicks and dog-faces sit side by side on the onion-peeling mourner's bench.—Public Relations Office; Eagle Pass Army Air Field.

NEW DEADLINE FOR GUARDSMAN

In order to facilitate the delivery of *The Guardsman* to subscribers by the first of each month, a new deadline on contributions has been set.

In the past, the deadline for editorial matter was the 15th of the month.

Beginning with January, the deadline has been set for the 12th.

In the popular mind, deadline means that very last minute you can get something in the publication. That's true. But there's no rule that says editorial material may not get in before deadline.

In fact, your contributions receive much better handling when they come in early. There's no chance for error due to last minute rush.

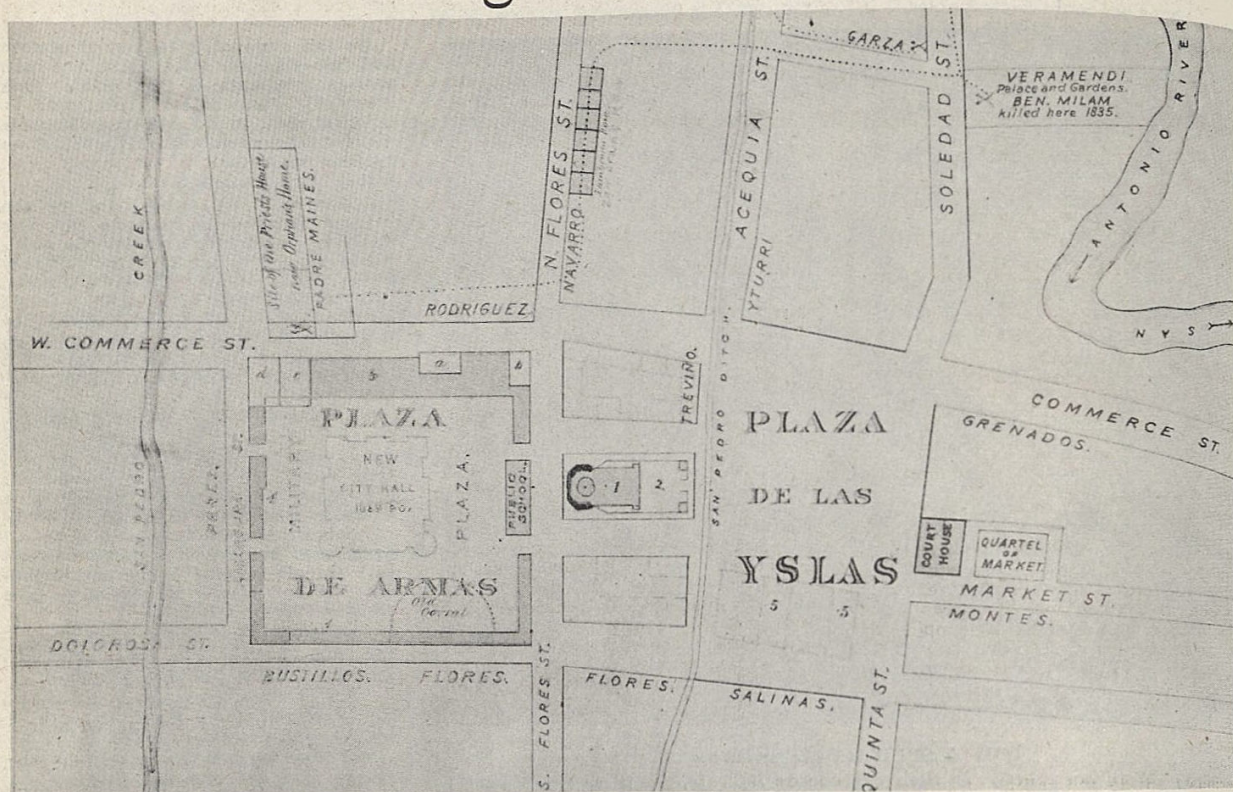
The editors hope that this announcement will be read by every subscriber, and that they'll send in news of their companies regularly. So far, a few wide-awake correspondents have gotten the lion's share of the news space for their organizations.

Every outfit is doing something worthy of recognition in the columns of *The Guardsman*. See that your company gets its share.

THANK YOU, NEWSWEEK

The excellent article in the December issue—"The Doughboy—Still the Paramount Soldier"—was written by Major General Paul Malone. It was used in the *Guardsman* by permission of Newsweek Magazine.

Texans Originated "Intramural"



REFERENCES—Illustrating the Villa Capital de San Fernando, Spanish Garrison, etc.

1. The old Church of San Fernando.
2. Churchyard Burying Ground, now covered by the Cathedral of 1868-72.
3. The Presidio Garrison Barracks, long since removed.
4. The old Plaza de Armas Dwellings and Ramparts. All 3 and 4 were claimed by the city as city property and in most cases the city substantiated its claims, and, acquiring it, cleared the old buildings away. The lot marked b was the

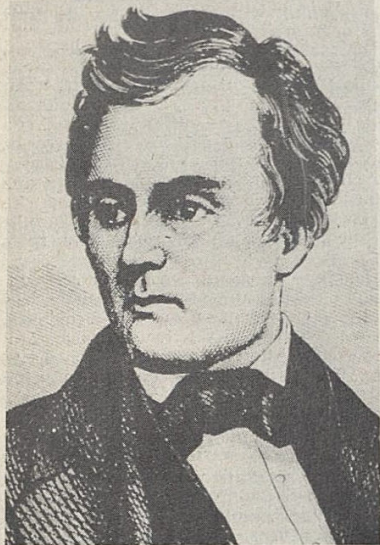
last private property to disappear—1889. In the '40s and '50s a man named Goodman gave much trouble before he was finally ousted by law by the city. Plats of most of these properties, and the names of claimants, may be found in Book 1, City Engineer's Records. The City Hall of 1850-90, with City Jail, occupied N.W. corner, c d.

5. Properties of N. Lewis, Callaghan, Groesbeck, et al., on Main Plaza, claimed and cleared by the city similarly to those on Military Plaza (See note 4).
6. The isolated Spanish family names

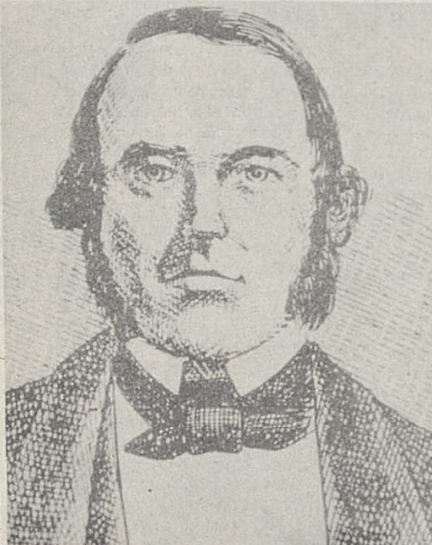
on the plan are those of some of the original property holders.

7. The faintly dotted lines to and from the Veramendi and Garza houses are the approximate routes to Zambrano Row and to the Priest House taken by the besieging companies under Milam and F. W. Johnston in 1835. The capitulation of Cos to Burleson followed in 1835.

This plan is about 75 varas to the inch, Rampart Dwellings from 6 to 12 varas wide, Garrison Barracks, 20 varas wide.



Edward Burleson



W. G. Cooke



Ben R. Milam

Fighting

By CAPTAIN HOBART HUSON
S-1, 21st BN., TSG

Our present-day newspapers are replete with accounts of house-to-house and block-to-block fighting in the great city battles in Russia. It is interesting to know that the idea and technique of that character of warfare was conceived and developed by the Texans in their War for Independence and was first used in bringing to a glorious end the Siege of Bexar.

From the middle of October to the first days of December, 1835, the Texian army at first commanded by General Stephen F. Austin and finally by General Edward Burleson, had General Martin Perfecto de Cos's Mexican army cooped up in Bexar. The siege had gone wearily on. The Mexicans had been cut off from supplies and major reinforcements and the Texans hoped eventually to starve them into surrender. November came and with it inclement weather. The Texans were on the outside looking in and exposed to the hardships of the weather, and not overly supplied with food themselves, while their adversaries were sheltered by the strong walls of the town and the fortress of the Alamo and appeared to be most comfortable and *muy contento*. In short, the Texans seemed to be getting nowhere.

Up to November 21, a frontal assault on Bexar appeared to be out of the question. It was a naturally strong place and the Texans had never seriously considered taking it by force of arms. But by that time the position of the Texans was getting desperate, and on November 21 General Austin issued an order to the army that on that day it would be organized into divisions for the "purpose of storming Bexar tomorrow morning."

When the officers and men heard of the order they protested. Bexar was too strong and the Texian army was too weak. The place was impregnable and it was impossible to take it by assault. Colonels Burleson and Sublett replied to the order in writing stating bluntly that the disposition of the officers and men of their respective commands was that the majority were opposed to the enterprise. Sublett added that he himself concurred with his men. Austin finding that only 100 men of his entire army were willing to make the attempt countermanded the order the day it was issued.

On November 24th Austin was notified that the provisional government had appointed him as one of the commissioners to go to the United States to seek aid for the patriot cause. The Father of Texas immediately handed over the command of the army to General Burleson who had been elected by the soldiers. Before leaving, General Austin requested those who would pledge themselves to remain at Bexar and continue the siege to step forward. Four hundred and five did so and the rest prepared to depart for their homes.

After Austin left there was a feeling of discouragement among the soldiers. There was outspoken sentiment in favor of abandoning the siege altogether and taking up winter quarters at either Gonzales or Goliad. On December 3d General Burleson held a council of war at which it was decided to raise the siege

and retire to one or the other of said points for the winter. Orders were issued on the 4th for the army to be in readiness to commence the march eastward the next day. Now that the decision was made, many of the soldiers, Texian-like, were reluctant to obey it. They saw clearly that their long campaign would be stamped with failure when once they broke camp. However, they proceeded to pack up in readiness to depart the next morning.

At this juncture there occurred one of those happenings which oft change the face of events. A Mexican lieutenant who had deserted from Bexar appeared in the camp and declared that the Mexican army was about starved out and were even worse discouraged than the Texans, that the defenses of the town were really very weak and the place could easily be captured by a determined assault. On the same day Samuel A. Maverick and John W. Smith who had been held prisoners at Bexar, escaped and came to Burleson's headquarters and confirmed the statement of the deserter.

General Burleson appears to have been unaffected by these disclosures. He gave it as his opinion that an assault now would be timely but having given the orders to break camp he went ahead with his preparations therefor. When the news gained currency among the men, there was a different reaction. Colonels Benjamin R. Milam and Frank W. Johnson and Captain William G. Cooke, among others had never favored raising the siege and they saw here an opportunity to bring the arduous campaign to a successful conclusion. They communicated their views to the troops and called for volunteers for a storming party. About 300 responded, and elected Colonel Milam to be their leader.

General Burleson was consulted and readily agreed that he would hold the army in camp until the volunteers could see what they could accomplish. The general, it will be remembered, had turned thumbs down on the proposition when it had been broached by General Austin. In fairness to Burleson, while he and the residue of the troops took no part in the actual assault, they were at all times sympathetically cooperative and at critical moments furnished valuable diversions in aid of the storming parties.

The ancient town of Bexar was divided into two areas by the San Antonio River. On the east side was the old mission-fortress of the Alamo whose rock walls and stockades extended almost to the river. Its vast quadrangle was at that time two stories in height, and was heavily fortified. Although Colonel Johnson states that the Alamo then had only light artillery, the writer saw with his own eyes many great guns which were discovered when the basement of the Gibbs building was excavated. Perhaps these great long-toms were not then in use. On the west side of the river was the old capital town of Bexar with its twin plazas and endless rows of low, thick-walled rock and adobe houses lining its crooked streets. General Cos had made entrenchments and redoubts manned with artillery around the plazas and commanding the principal approaches into the town. The Texans discovered that he had done an excellent job in that respect, as will be perceived hereinafter.

The volunteers were requested by their leaders to assemble at nightfall at the Old Mill, on the San Antonio River about a half mile north of the Alamo. The Old Mill was the head-

quarters of the Texian army. Three hundred and one men turned out for the assembly. The leaders had originally intended to form three storming columns but in view of the small turnout they decided upon only two. The first division was commanded by Colonel Milam, with Major Morris as his second, and Samuel A. Maverick, John W. Smith and Henrik Arnold as guides. The second division was under command of Colonel Johnson with Colonel William T. Austin as his assistant. It was guided by Erastus (the famous Deaf) Smith and a man named Norwich.

The first division was to enter the town by the "first street running north from the public square (Acquia Street, now Main Avenue) and occupy the Garza house, within musket range of the square. It was to take with it two pieces of artillery commanded by Captain Thomas William Ward.

The second division was to march near the river, along Soledad Street and take possession of the Veramendi palace, which extended from Soledad street to the river.

Thus organized and with their objectives defined, the two divisions marched out within five minutes of one another just before day on the morning of the 6th of December. After the columns got under way General Burleson furnished his first diversion by having his remaining artillery engage in a spirited bombardment of the Alamo.

The original idea of the storming parties was to take certain key objectives from which they could debouch in a frontal assault on the positions around the two plazas. This was the orthodox, accepted technique of assault up to that time. The columns reached their respective objectives on schedule time, but the enemy quickly detected their presence, and laid down such a heavy fire that the columns were unable to make any advance whatever. In other words they found themselves on the defensive, and pinned down in their first objectives, without any prospect of advancing any further except with fearsome loss.

It was then thought to try going upon the flat top roofs, where parapets were expected to be found, and from those points cover by fire the advance of troops up the streets. Most of those who tried the roof route were either killed or wounded. This idea was tried only once.

At the end of the first day the Texans saw that they were getting exactly nowhere by following the time-honored methods of assault. Thereupon was born the idea of the famed Texian storming technique. Colonel Johnson observes—"All the better houses of the town have very thick walls—proof against small arms and light artillery." In short, it dawned upon the Texans that if they could not advance by the streets or over the rooftops they might be able to advance through the rows of houses.

During the night the Texans assembled all the "mining tools" they could lay their hands on—crowbars, picks, shovels, axes, battering rams, and the like. They also made up a large quantity of sand-bags, having in mind carrying their breastworks with them as they advanced.

Sidney Lanier, in his delightful history *San Antonio de Bexar*, summarizes in his inimitable style: "One must pass over the four days of this thrilling conflict with briefest mention. It is novel fighting; warfare intramural, one might say. The Texans advance inch by

(Continued on Page 22)

NEW TABLES OF

New tables of organization, which supersede all tables of organization and memoranda pertaining thereto, except for Training and Research Units, Camouflage Company and Bands, were put into effect in a general order issued by Brigadier General Arthur B. Knickerbocker, adjutant general of the Texas State Guard, on Nov. 5.

The order authorized the formation and organization of a Service Detachment and Medical Detachment and the reorganization of the Headquarters Detachment and Rifle (shotgun) companies.

EXPLANATION AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR TABLES OF ORGANIZATION

The following is a brief explanation of the tables of organization for Headquarters Detachment, Rifle (Shotgun) Company, Service Detachment and Medical Detachment and is, together with the respective tables of organization, a part of General Order No. 37.

a. Rifle (Shotgun) Company — The table of organization covering the Rifle (Shotgun) Company is essentially that as submitted 19 August 1941, except for maximum total strength of the company which has been changed from seventy-five (75) to seventy-four (74) and the ratio of privates, first class, to privates has been changed to ONE to ONE. Squad Leaders shall be Sergeants and Assistant Squad Leaders shall be Corporals. The grades of non-commissioned officers have been revised to conform to the grades as prescribed for the Army of the United States. The balance of this table of organization is self-explanatory.

b. Battalion Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment — The Battalion Headquarters Detachment as shown in the table of organization will be commanded by a First Lieutenant and will function as Headquarters Section, Plans and Training Section, Messenger Center and Intelligence Section. The balance of this table of organization should be self-explanatory.

c. Battalion Service Detachment — This Detachment is commanded by a Captain who is Battalion Supply and Transportation Officer. This officer has formerly been known as S-4. The function of this Detachment, in brief, is to handle supplies and transportation for the Battalion. Considerable study should be made of this table of organization so as to utilize all men to the best advantage. It will be noted that there are certain personnel connected with the transportation platoon for whom there will be no immediate duties to perform. However, the Detachment Commander, at the discretion of the Battalion Commander, will use his own initiative as to the services this personnel will perform.

d. Medical Detachment — The Battalion Medical Detachment will be commanded by the Battalion Medical Officer. This is a Detachment that has long been needed by Battalions of the Texas State Guard, and it is the opinion of this Headquarters that the Detachment Commander will have no difficulty in utilizing these men to the best advantage of the Battalion. Attention is invited to the fact that the table of organi-

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AGO Austin 9-24-43

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T/O 7-17-SG
(Rev. AGO Tex 9-24-43)

TABLE OF ORGANIZATION RIFLE (SHOTGUN) COMPANY

Designation: Company *....., †..... Battalion, Texas State Guard
*Insert letter †Insert number

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
UNIT	Techn. grade	Company Headquarters	Platoon Hqs.	Three shotgun squads (each)	Total Platoon	Total Company incl. Co. Hq. and two platoons
2 Captain	(a) 1					1
3 First Lieutenant			(b) 1			1
4 Second Lieutenant					(c) 1	1
5 Total Commissioned		1	1		1	3
6 First Sergeant		1				1
7 Staff Sergeant, including		3	1		1	5
8 Clerk, Company		(1)				(1)
9 Mess		(1)				(1)
10 Platoon		(1)	(1)		(1)	(2)
11 Supply						(1)
12 Sergeant, including				1	4	8
13 Platoon guide			(1)		(1)	(2)
14 Squad leader				(1)	(3)	(6)
15 Corporal, including				1	3	6
16 Assistant squad leader				(1)	(3)	(6)
17 Technician, grade 4	including					1
18 Technician, grade 5		9	3	6	21	6
19 Private, first class						22
20 Private						22
21 Armorer-artificer		5	(1)			(1)
22 Chauffeur			(1)			(1)
23 Cook		4	(1)			(1)
24 Cook		5	(1)			(1)
25 Cook's helper			(1)			(1)
26 Gunner, submachine		5	(2)		(2)	(4)
27 Messenger			(2)	(1)		(1)
28 Rifemen (pfc. or privs.)				(6)	(18)	(36)
29 Basic			(2)			(2)
30 Total enlisted		13	5	8	29	71
31 Aggregate		14	6	8	30	74

REMARKS

- (a) Company Commander
(b) Platoon leader First platoon
(c) Platoon leader Second platoon

Note: Ratio privates, first class to privates: ONE to ONE. This table is the MAXIMUM OPERATING STRENGTH of the Rifle (Shotgun) Company. For MINIMUM MAINTENANCE strength deduct (2) Basic privates and (12) Rifemen-leaving an aggregate strength of 60. (This reduces the strength of squads but does not reduce the number of squads.)
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TABLE OF ORGANIZATION BATTALION HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT

Designation: Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment*
Battalion, Texas State Guard

WD NGB
T/O 7-16-SG

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UNIT	Techn. grade	Headquarters	Hq. Sec.	Operations	Message Cen. sec.	Int. sec.	Total Hq. & Hq. Det.
2 Major		1					1
3 Captain	a2						2
4 First Lieutenant	d1	b1			c1		2
5 Total Commissioned		4	1			1	6
6 M-Sergeant, Sec. Chief			1				1
7 S-Sergeant (Operations)				1			1
8 Sergeant, including					1	1	2
9 Section chief					(1)	(1)	(2)
10 Corporal, including			1		1	1	3
11 Clerk (Asst. Sec. Chief)			(1)		(1)	(1)	(3)
12 Technician, grade 5	incl.						5
13 Private, 1st class		5	1	6	2		4
14 Private							5
15 Chauffeur			(2)				(2)
16 Clerk	5			(1)	(2)		(3)
17 Intelligence	5					(2)	(2)
18 Messenger					(4)		(4)
19 Orderly			(1)				(1)
20 Basic			(2)				(2)
21 Total enlisted			7	2	8	4	21
22 Aggregate		4	8	2	8	5	27

* Insert number of battalion.

- a. 1 Executive Officer, 1 Oper. and Training Officer.
b. Adjutant and Det. Commander.
c. Intelligence and Asst. Operations Officer.
d. Chaplain (may be Captain)

Note: Ratio private first class to privates: ONE to ONE.

ORGANIZATION

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REV. AGO TEX 9-24-43

TABLE OF ORGANIZATION
BATTALION SERVICE DETACHMENT
Designation: Service Detachment *—Battalion* Texas State Guard

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	UNIT	Tech. Grade	(Bn. Hq. Plat.)			(Trans. Plat.)			Total Plat.	Total Det.	REMARKS
			Det. Hq.	Hq. Sec.	Sup. Sec.	Plat. Hq.	Bn. Sec.	Maint. Sec.			
2	Captain	a1								1	
3	1st Lieutenant	b1								1	a. Battalion Supply & Transportation O.
4	Total Commissioned	2								2	b. Asst. Supply & Transportation O.
5	First Sergeant	1								1	
6	S/Sgt., including	1			1	1				2	Note: Ratio Pvts. 1st class, to Pvts. One to One.
7	Mess	(1)								(1)	* Insert No. Bn.
8	Supply				(1)	(1)				(1)	
9	Sgt., including					1	1		2	2	
10	Ammunition					(1)			(1)	(1)	
11	Supply						(1)		(1)	(1)	
12	Cpl., including	1				1			1	(2)	
13	Clerk, Det.	(1)								(1)	
14	Truckmaster					(1)			(1)	(1)	
15	Tech. Grade 4									1	
16	Tech. Grade 5		4	1	2	3		6	10	16	
17	Pvt. 1st Class									8	
18	Private									9	
19	Chauffeur				(1)	(1)			(1)	(2)	
20	Clerk, Hq.	5		(1)		(1)				(1)	
21	Clerk, Record								(2)	(2)	
22	Cook	5	(1)							(1)	
23	Cook	4	(1)							(1)	
24	Mechanic, Mtr.	5							(3)	(3)	
25	Messenger	(1)								(1)	
26	Basic	(1)		(1)	(1)		(6)	(4)	(10)	(12)	
27	Total Enlisted	7	1	3	4	2	7	10	19	30	
28	AGGREGATE	9	1	3	4	2	7	10	19	32	

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AGO 24 September 1943

WD NGB
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TABLE OF ORGANIZATION
BATTALION MEDICAL DETACHMENT
Designation: Medical Detachment *—Battalion, Texas State Guard

1	2	3	4
1	UNIT	Tech. Grade	Medical Det.
2	Major		(a)1
3	Captain		(b)1
4	First Lieutenant		(c)4
5	Total Commissioned		6
6	Technical sergeant		1
7	Sergeant (Detachment clerk)		1
8	Corporal		1
9	Technician, grade 4		(1)
10	Technician, grade 5		(3)
11	Private, first class		1
12	Private		2
13	Chauffeur		(1)
14	Technician, dental	5	(1)
15	Technician, medical	5	(1)
16	Technician, medical		(1)
17	Technician, surgical	4	(1)
18	Technician, surgical	5	(1)
19	Basic		(1)
20	Total enlisted		10
21	Aggregate		16

- a. Battalion Medical Officer and Detachment Commander.
b. Battalion Dental Officer.
c. Includes one 1st Lieutenant M.C. (Company Medical Officer) for each Rifle (Shotgun) Company comprising the battalion. These officers may be promoted to the grade of Captain upon recommendation by the Battalion Commander and submission to the AGO of ability and outstanding service with the Texas State Guard.

NOTE: One of these officers may be selected as a Medical Administrative Officer and will not be required to be a licensed physician. This officer will wear the insignia of the Medical Corps, Caduceus, with the letter A superimposed on insignia.

NOTE: In addition to his other duties, technician, dental, acts as chauffeur. Ratio privates, first class, to privates: ONE TO ONE.

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*Insert number of battalion.

zation for the Medical Detachment has been so arranged to allow for one Medical Officer for each company in the Battalion and one Dental Officer for the entire Battalion. These officers will be under the direction of the Battalion Medical Officer and their duties will be prescribed by him to collaborate with the Company Commander of the Company to which they are attached. The Medical Officers assigned to companies of the Battalion as First Lieutenants may be promoted to the grade of Captain upon recommendation of the Battalion Commander, together with sufficient proof of their having performed outstanding service sufficient to warrant this promotion. The final approval of these recommendations will be considered by this Headquarters after proper study and investigation by the proper Staff Officers concerned.

It will also be noted that one Administrative Officer is provided for this Detachment. This officer may be a non-licensed practitioner.

Three Separate Units

It will be noted that the table of organization, covering the Battalion Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment has been broken down into three separate units; that is, Headquarters Detachment, Medical Detachment, and Service Detachment. It will also be noted that the Battalion Supply and Transportation Officer and the Medical Officer are not shown on the Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment table of organization; however, they remain a part of the Battalion Staff. The Battalion Medical Officer is also Medical Detachment Commander and the Battalion Supply Officer is the Battalion Service Detachment Commander.

All Detachments will undergo the same basic training as prescribed for the Rifle (Shotgun) Company, with the exception that, in addition to the basic training, the Detachment shall also pursue specialized training in their various functions of service in order to acquire the greatest efficiency as Technical and Service Units for the Battalion. Battalion Commander is charged with the responsibility of coordinating the training of the different Detachments to that end.

All Detachments will be accepted for State Recognition on the Battalion Commander's recommendations and without inspection by Representatives from this Department. Form 10 will be submitted for each Detachment on date of inspection and will be considered as the official muster roll, and a separate Form 10 will be submitted each month on each detachment.

This Headquarters will rely on the initiative of the Battalion Commander for the disposition of the several Detachments as to placement of all Detachments as the Headquarters home station or in different towns in the Battalion area.

At present, there are no arms or equipment available for the equipment of these Detachments.

In case of active field service, all Detachments will be attached to the Service Detachment for mess.

THE COMPLIMENT SUPREME

Words may flow from high staff officers' lips, medals be presented, cups awarded for their prowess, but the First Camouflage Company, Austin, Texas, received the supreme compliment in the Armistice Day Parade.

When their float, a camouflaged truck complete with tree, halted during the parade, a bird swooped down and settled nonchalantly in the phoney greenery.

TEXANS ORIGINATED "INTRAMURAL" FIGHTING (Continued from Page 19)

inch by piercing through the stone walls of the houses, pecking loopholes with crowbars for their rifles [and shotguns, too] as they gain each room, picking off the enemy from his housetops, from around his cannon, even from behind his own loopholes. * * *

The Texans made ingenious use of all scanty resources at their command. They carried their artillery to the front with each advance, and kept it under cover until a special use could be found for it. As the Mexicans themselves began to adopt this style of fighting and turning private homes into fortresses, the Texans sought out the points which were most retarding their success, and blasted the enemy out of them with artillery fire. They also used their rifles effectively for the same purpose.

Colonel Johnson who succeeded to the command of the entire storming parties after the death of Colonel Milam, thus pictures one phase of the fighting:

"The fourth day was wet and cold with but little firing on either side. Early in the day, the companies holding the Navarro house, aided by the [New Orleans] Grays, advanced and took position on the Zambrano Row, which led to the Military Square. Our brave boys fought their way from house to house, cutting loopholes through the walls, and thereby drove the enemy from house to house, disputing every inch of ground, and seconded by a heavy fire of artillery and musketry. After suffering a severe loss in officers and men they [the enemy] evacuated the whole row and their position in the square. A more daring or desperate fight is not to be found in the history of wars. * * * Near midnight the captain of the Grays [William G. Cooke] and Captain Patton of the Brazoria volunteers, were ordered to storm and carry the Priest's House, a strong position on the north side and near the northeast angle of the Civil Square * * *

Captain Cooke, who led the attack, relates just how this was accomplished.

"About 12 o'clock at night we left our position in Beremendi's House, passed through that of Garza and one in advance which had been taken from the enemy a day or two before and was then occupied by Capt. York—Guided by Jno. W. Smith we proceeded to attack the rear of Yturri's House, which is on the square. Immediately on issuing from York's house (the moon shining almost as bright as day) a tremendous fire was opened on us from every position occupied by the enemy—Finding it impracticable to gain entrance in Yturri's, in consequence of the strength of the barricades and the severe fire kept up from it, we determined to attempt an entrance into the Priest's

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF OFFICER'S ASSN. MEETS

Members of the executive committee of the Texas State Guard Officers' Association gathered in Austin on Dec. 5 at the Driskill Hotel, and among other business transacted passed a resolution commending the adjutant general's department for its work preparing the new tables of organization.

Committee members present when Pres. Donald W. Peacock of San Antonio called the meeting to order Sunday morning were: first vice-president Capt. James F. Ewers of Mission, second vice-president Maj. Ed D. Konken of Houston, adjutant Capt. Carl Hardin, finance officer Capt. Weldon Swenson, Maj. Charles O. Betts, Austin, Maj. William H. Collier, Dallas, Maj. Samuel Haggard, Houston, publisher of "The Texas Guardsman."

Col. Neill Bannister, assistant adjutant general, dropped in on the morning session, and explained to the officers the problems of the department. As a result of the discussion on mutual problems and aims, it was felt that even closer cooperation will be brought about between the adjutant general's department and the Texas State Guard Officers' Association.

The officers were guests of Col. L. L. Sailor, commanding officer of Bergstrom Army Air Base, a few miles east of Austin for Sunday dinner at the officers' mess. They were shown through the field by Col. Sailor, and Capt. Samuel Ramsey, public relations officer. The Flying Fortress which is being used to bomb Berlin, the B-17 bombers, were temporarily grounded at Bergstrom because of the weather, and the officers got a glimpse of these huge planes.

In the afternoon session, another honorary member was enrolled in the Texas State Guard officers' association—Col. H. L. Landers of San Antonio, a retired army officer. Col. Landers helped organize the 36th battalion at San An-

tonio, and has performed outstanding service and work for the Guard. He has devoted his time, energy and money in the training of the Guard. He is the second honorary member, the first one being Maj. Gen. Claude Birkhead.

Members of the Texas State Guard who have been in the organization for one year soon will be wearing the service ribbon, authorized by executive order of the Governor, it was announced at the meeting. The ribbon is light gold background, with three vertical bars in the center, red, white and blue. Three years service in the Guard entitles a guardsman to wear a star on the service ribbon.

The word "Texas" was dropped from "The Texas Guardsman" by action of the executive committee in view of plans to secure advertising for the magazine outside the state. It was pointed out that for the magazine to continue in a good financial condition, it would be necessary to secure national advertising. Maj. Haggard pledged to keep it a magazine for The Texas State Guard and to maintain the high editorial standards and size, but that national advertising was necessary to accomplish this mission.

Executive committee members will hereafter receive five cents per mile travel expense and \$10.00 per day while attending meetings, it was voted at this session. It was pointed out that the members must pay their own hotel expenses, food, and other expenses out of this allowance. This action was in line with all business organizations which pay their executive members while on actual business for the organization.

The next meeting date of the executive committee was not fixed, and will be called on order of the president when it is felt that business to come before the committee justifies a meeting of the members.

House at the other extremity of the square—In accomplishing this, we had to pass within a few feet of a line of loopholes for seventy or seventy-five yards, from which a constant firing of musketry was kept up—Graham of my company led off, followed by myself, Patton, Smith and the others—on arriving in rear of the Priest's House we found the doorway barricaded up to the arch which was higher than our heads and left a space hardly sufficient to admit one man at a time—We climbed up one at a time and fired off a few guns as we dropped down on the inside. The house was filled with Mexican soldiers who fled upon our firing and left us in possession—

"Immediately on gaining entrance we rushed upon the Square where there were large numbers of soldiers collecting, but evidently in great confusion—One piece of artillery was placed immediately in front of the door through which we entered the Square at the distance of two or three yards. This we took possession of and attempted to pull in the house, but by that time the fire from the enemy became so severe, we were compelled to retire to the house after spiking the piece, in performing which, one of my men (John Belden) lost his eye from a musket ball—On regaining the house, we barricaded the doors, windows, passages, &c, as well as we could—which (having lost our sandbags) we accomplished but very imperfectly—using our blankets, shirts, the library of the priest, &c, for that pur-

pose—The enemy continued their firing during the night without cessation, which we answered from loopholes whenever opportunity presented to pick off a man—Just at day break the firing ceased, and we heard the enemy retreating towards the Alamo. One of my men called my attention to a Mexican with a white flag in the square. * * *

Thus was the effort of the Texans crowned with victory and General Cos's surrender.

The Texans used this method of storming a town, only much more perfected in technique, in the Federalist Wars. Their unflinching success finally gave them an overweening confidence in their prowess which led them to overrate themselves and underrate their enemies. Their attempt at Mier on December 25, 1842, met with dismal and tragic failure, for this reason.

General William Walker adopted the Texian tactics with success in his bloody Central American campaigns. Some of his battles were duplicates of the Storming of Bexar.

Authorities

Johnson, Francis W., *Texas and Texans*, Volume I, 352-357.
Corner, William, *San Antonio de Bexar*, for map of Siege of Bexar.
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Cooke, William G., *Historical Notes*, in Lamar Papers, Vol. IV, pt. I, pp. 43-46.
Jamison, Wm., *With Walker in Nicaragua*.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

QUESTIONS

This is a "completion" type examination. Fill in the blanks with the correct data to complete the statement.

1. The company consists of _____ and _____ or _____ platoons.
2. To receive the REPORT, the company commander places himself _____ paces in front of the _____ of and facing the company.
3. To form the company the command FALL IN is given by the _____ paces in front of the point where the center of the company is to be.
4. The platoons are at _____ pace intervals in the company formation.
5. In the process of forming the company, the platoon sergeant takes post _____ paces in front of the point where the _____ of his platoon will be.
6. When the company commander directs the first sergeant to "Dismiss the Company," the officers _____
7. Platoon sergeants give the commands _____ when they are directed to dismiss the company.
8. To form company mass, when the company is at a halt, the commands are: _____
9. The commands: 1. Right (or Left) Turn, 2. MARCH, 3. Forward, 4. MARCH are given to change the company's direction of march when in _____ formation.
10. TO PREPARE FOR INSPECTION, the platoon leaders cause their ranks to be opened. The leaders then place themselves, facing to the front, _____ paces in advance of the _____ of their _____

ANSWERS

1. Company Headquarters and 2 or more platoons.
2. 12 — center.
3. First sergeant — 9.
4. 3 — center.
5. 3 — center.
6. Fall out.
7. Inspection, 2. ARMS, 3. Post, 4. ARMS, 5. DISMISSED.
8. Company Mass Left (or Right), 2. MARCH.
9. Mass.
10. 3 — Right flank — platoons.

Prepared by the Second Training and Research Unit, Texas State Guard, Assisted by the Texas State Guard, Training Regulations, pp. 201-206 and 211-212. Field Manual 22-5, Infantry Drill Regulations.

COMPANY IN LINE

The code interpreting the symbols: After the symbol "Troop Commander" either leave out the word "Troop" or change to "Company Commander."

COMPANY IN MASS FORMATION

Home Study Course

FOR TEXAS GUARDSMEN

LESSON NO. 7—DISMOUNTED DRILL—THE COMPANY

A. The Company

I. What it consists of—

- a. Company headquarters.
- (1) For close order drill and ceremonies, company headquarters personnel present are attached to platoons to equalize the strength thereof.
- b. Two or more platoons.

(1) The platoon is the basic unit, rather than the company, for close order drill.

II. To Form the Company—

- a. The first sergeant takes post 9 (nine) paces in front of the point where the center of the company is to be. He faces that point and commands: FALL IN.
- (1) Action of the company at the command FALL IN:

(a) Company forms in 3 (or 4) ranks.

- (b) Normal interval between men (unless close interval is directed).
- (c) There are three-pace intervals between platoons.

b. Each platoon sergeant takes post 3 (three) paces in front of the point where the center of his platoon will be.

- (1) The platoons form in their proper places under supervision of the platoon sergeants.
- (2) The platoon sergeant then commands: REPORT. Remaining in position (at ORDER ARMS, if armed), the squad leaders, in succession from front to rear in each platoon, salute and report in this manner: All present, or Private () absent.

(a) The platoon sergeants follow this by commanding: 1. Inspection, 2. ARMS, 3. Order, 4. ARMS. The sergeants then face about.

c. Following the platoon sergeants' "face about," the first sergeant commands: REPORT. The platoon sergeants successively, beginning with the right platoon, salute and report, "All present or accounted for," or " men absent."

- (1) All platoon sergeants having reported, the first sergeant commands: POSTS.

(a) At this command the platoon sergeants face about and move by the most direct route to their posts.

d. Subsequent to the movement of the platoon sergeants, the first sergeant faces the company commander, salutes, and reports, "Sir, all present or accounted for," or "Sir, men absent," and without command faces about and moves by the most direct route to his post.

e. If the platoons cannot be formed in regularly organized squads, the platoon sergeants command: 1. Inspection, 2. ARMS, 3. Right Shoulder, 4. ARMS, and calls the rolls. Each man as his name is called answers, "HERE," and comes to ORDER ARMS. The platoon sergeants then divide the platoons into squads and report as described above.

f. The company commander places himself 12 (twelve) paces in front of the center of and facing the company in time to receive the report of the first sergeant.

g. The second in command and officers commanding platoons take their posts immediately after the first sergeant has reported.

h. NOTE: In forming the company, all who are required to salute and make a report maintain the position of salute until it is returned.

III. Rules for Company Drill—

1. Only such formations are prescribed for the company as are necessary for marches, drills and ceremonies.

2. Platoon leaders repeat such preparatory commands as are to be executed immediately by their platoons, such as FORWARD, and the men execute the movement if it applies to their platoons as MARCH and HALT, given by the company commander. (In movements executed in Route Step and At Ease, the platoon leaders repeat the command only when necessary.)

3. When the platoon leaders DO NOT repeat the company commander's commands:

- Fall out.
- Stack arms.
- Take arms
- When executing the manual of arms.

e. Commands which are not essential to the execution of a movement by their platoons.

4. In giving commands or cautions, platoon leaders may prefix the numbers of the platoons, as: First Platoon, Halt; or Second Platoon, Forward.

5. Whenever commands are given involving movements of the company in which one platoon stands fast or continues the march, its platoon leader commands: Stand Fast, or cautions Continue the March, as the case may be.

6. The Company DOES NOT march forward when in line except for minor changes in position.

IV. Being in Line, March to the Right—

a. The company is faced to the right and marched as prescribed for the platoon. (Lesson No. 6.)

b. The company commander, the first sergeant and the guidon bearer take proper positions. (See illustration.)

c. The second in command of the company will normally take post in the rear of the second in command of the rear platoon at 40 inches distance.

V. To Dismiss the Company—

a. The company being in line at a halt, the company commander directs the first sergeant, "Dismiss the company."

(1) Officers fall out.

(2) The first sergeant moves to a point 9 (nine) paces in front of the center of the company, salutes the company commander, faces toward the company and commands: 1. Inspection, 2. ARMS, 3. Port, 4. ARMS, 5. DISMISSED.

b. Dismissal may also take place by the command: DISMISS YOUR PLATOONS. The platoons being in line at a halt are then dismissed on direction of the individual platoon leaders to the platoon sergeants. When this system is used:

(1) Each platoon sergeant takes post 3 (three) paces in front of the center of his platoon.

(2) His commands are: 1. Inspection, 2. ARMS, 3. Port, 4. ARMS, 5. DISMISSED.

VI. To Form Company Mass—
1. Being in column of three or four at close interval.

a. The company being at halt, the commands are: 1. Company Mass Left (or Right), 2. MARCH. At the command March, the leading platoon stands fast. The rear platoons move to position alongside the leading platoon(s) at 4-inch intervals by executing COLUMN HALF LEFT then COLUMN HALF RIGHT. Each platoon is halted when its leading rank is on line with the leading rank of the platoon(s) already on line. This forms the company in mass, with 4-inch intervals between all men in the ranks.

b. The company being in march, the commands are the same as given in a. above. The movement is executed as described in a. above, except that immediately after the command MARCH, the leading platoon is halted by the commands: 1. Platoon, 2. HALT, given by its own leader.

c. To form extended mass formation (1) The commands are: 1. Company Mass (3, 5 or 6) paces Left (or Right), 2. MARCH.

(2) At the command MARCH, the movement is executed as described in 1a. above, except that the rear platoons move to position alongside the leading platoon(s) at the intervals ordered by executing COLUMN LEFT and COLUMN RIGHT. Each platoon is halted when its leading rank is on line with the leading rank of the platoon(s) already on line.

(3) This formation is used for drills and ceremonies if it is desired to increase the size of the mass in order to present a more impressive appearance.

(4) The company in this formation drills in the same manner as for mass formation, maintaining the interval between platoons.

(5) The extended mass formation is also utilized in forming the company for inspection.

VII. To Change Direction—

1. Being in mass formation

a. The commands are: 1. Right (or Left) Turn, 2. MARCH, 3. Forward, 4. MARCH.

b. Movements of execution are: The right flank man of the line of guides and platoon leaders is the PIVOT of this movement. At the command 2. MARCH, he faces to the right in marching and takes up the half step. Other first rank men execute a RIGHT OBLIQUE, advance until opposite their place in line, execute a second RIGHT OBLIQUE and, upon arriving abreast of the pivot man, take up the half step. Each succeeding rank executes the movement on the same ground and in the same manner as the first rank. All take the full step at

the command 4. MARCH, which is given after the entire company has changed direction.

(a) In turning to the left on a moving pivot, each rank dresses to the left until the command 4. MARCH and after that the dress is to the right.

(b) The company commander faces to the rear and marches backward until the change in direction has been completed.

VIII. To Break Company Mass Into Columns—

a. Being at a halt the commands are: 1. Column of three (or four), 2. Right (Left) Platoon, Forward, 3. MARCH. At the command MARCH the right platoon marches forward. The other platoons follow in column in their normal formation successively by executing Column Half Right (Left) and Column Half Left (Right) upon the commands of their respective leaders.

IX. Inspection—

1. Preparatory to the actual inspection. a. Procedure.

(1) The company is the basic unit for inspection. Each company should be inspected in its own area.

(2) The company forms in line or in an inspection formation of platoons (with each platoon in line) by forming extended mass formation to the right at 24 paces and then executing left face.

(3) The company being in column of platoons the company commander commands: PREPARE FOR INSPECTION. At this command platoon leaders cause ranks to be opened. They then place themselves, facing to the front, 3 (three) paces in advance of the right flank of their platoons.

(4) Ranks having been opened,* the company commander commands: REST. He then inspects the company. During

the inspection, officers, non-commissioned officers, and guidon bearers not in ranks come to attention as the inspecting officer approaches, and after being inspected resume the position of REST. The company commander may direct the second in command and/or the first sergeant to join him and take down notes as he inspects.

(5) The company commander, commencing at the head of the column, then makes a minute inspection of the arms, equipment, dress, and appearance of the personnel of the company. As he approaches each platoon, its leader brings the platoon to attention and salutes. As soon as inspected, he places himself on the right of the company commander, and accompanies him throughout the inspection of the platoon.

(6) The inspection is made from right to left in front and from left to right in rear of each rank.

(7) Upon completion of the inspection of each platoon, its leader takes his post, faces down the line, and commands: 1. Close Ranks, 2. MARCH, and adds REST after ranks have been closed. He then takes his post in front of the center of the platoon.

(8) The company commander may direct the platoon leaders to make the detailed inspection of arms or other equipment of the men of their platoons.

Prepared by the Second Training and Research Unit, Texas State Guard.

*NOTE:—It is customary in the Regular Service when "open ranks" is given with three squad platoons, the third squad stands fast, second squad moves one pace forward and first squad moves two paces forward.

NACOGDOCHES PROUD OF ITS GUARD UNITS



OFFICERS OF 44TH BATTALION
Lt. Edward C. Mueller, Adjutant, Capt. R. C. Tompkins, Executive Officer, Major Weldon H. Gilchrist, Bn. Commander, Capt. Robert H. Shelton, Commanding Officer, Co. B., and Lt. Dewey O. Patterson, Co. B.

Nacogdoches, Texas, the home of the Headquarters Detachment, Bn. Hq., and Co. B., 44th Bn., Texas State Guard, is happy to lend a helping hand in keeping America for Americans by supporting units of the Texas State Guard. The citizens of Nacogdoches County and the City of Nacogdoches feel that the State Guard is serving and performing outstanding duties on the home front while our men in uniform are fighting on the far-flung battlefields of the world. Nacogdoches, a city founded in 1716 has played an important part in the development of the democratic way of life, a city built on sound financial basis; lumbering, agriculture and manufacturing being the chief source of income.

Nacogdoches is the home of Airline Motor Coaches, which is doing an outstanding job in handling the transportation problem of East Texas.

EDUCATION: Nacogdoches is noted for its educational advantages. High School system valued at \$703,613. 2,654 pupils with a teaching staff of 77 instructors. Nacogdoches is the home of Stephen F. Austin State College, rated as one of the best in the State.

INDUSTRIES: Twenty-three industries are located in Nacogdoches which contribute a large percent of the stable income of this East Texas city.

AGRICULTURE: 351,617 acres of farm land in the county, divided into 3,604 farms which are well diversified and a year-round source of income.

FINANCES: Total resources of the two Nacogdoches banks October, 1943, listed at \$9,033,477.71.

TRADE AREA: Population of Nacogdoches trade area is listed at 226,805 which assures our retail merchants a constant turnover of merchandise.

POSTAL RECEIPTS: 1942 postal receipts listed at \$56,885.09. 1943 receipts will be much larger.

CHURCHES: Nacogdoches supports 16 churches and is noted for its beautiful church buildings.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: One of the outstanding Chambers of Commerce in East Texas. Financially strong, with one of the best equipped offices in the State.



NACOGDOCHES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

This ad courtesy C. D. Thomas, Airline Motor Coaches, H. R. Mast Motor Co., R. G. Muckleroy, Dairyland Ice Cream Co., Mayor A. J. Thompson, Stone Fort National Bank, Commercial National Bank, Ben T. Wilson Chevrolet Co., Cason Monk & Co.

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Seated from left to right: Lt. W. R. Beaumier, S-2, Lufkin; Lt. Edward C. Mueller, S-1, Nacogdoches; Capt. R. C. Tompkins, executive officer, Nacogdoches; Major W. H. Gilchrist, battalion commander, Colmesneil; Capt. Ernest E. Cochran, S-3 and commanding officer of Co. D of Livingston; Capt. Justus U. Hopson, S-4, Colmesneil; Lt. W. E. Jones, Co. A, Lufkin. Standing left to right: Captain R. H. Shelton, new commanding officer of Co. B, Nacogdoches; Lt. Richard H. Elliott, U.S. Army stationed at Nacogdoches; Lt. Robert W. Taylor, medical officer, Lufkin; Capt. Duncan Warren, commanding officer, Co. A, Lufkin; Lt. Paul N. Adams, Co. F, Corrigan; Lt. W. W. Hill, Co. A, Lufkin; Lt. Horatio Havard, Co. F, Corrigan; Lt. Dewey O. Patterson, Co. B, Nacogdoches. Other officers of the battalion not in the picture: Captain James Wheat and Lts. Rock and Mooney, Co. C, Woodville; Captain Oscar P. Pate and Lts. Beauchamp and Gary of Co. E, Hemphill and San Augustine; Lts. Peters and Glover of Co. D, Livingston; and Captain Russell Eagle of Co. F, Corrigan. Also Lt. (Chaplain) W. A. Welsh, Lufkin.

The 44th Battalion was mustered in over three years ago. There are six companies located in Polk, Angelina, Nacogdoches, Sabine, San Augustine, and Tyler Counties. The Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment are stationed at Nacogdoches, the service detachment at Lufkin.

The entire battalion served at Beaumont, five days. It also was called out last summer to San Augustine when a cyclone almost destroyed the town.

The battalion is equipped with field telephones, first aid trailer with pulmotor and portable light plant, and short wave radio transmitters and receivers.

Battalion headquarters is located in Nacogdoches with Capt. R. C. Tompkins and 1st Lt. Edward C. Mueller, staff officers, residing in Nacogdoches. Major W. H. Gilchrist resides in Colmesneil but is in daily touch with headquarters by telephone and mail. The battalion

commander and the several staff officers visit each company monthly. Regular meetings of all officers are held monthly, while staff officers meet twice monthly.

The Nacogdoches units have had co-operation of regular army officers stationed at Nacogdoches. Lt. Col. Thomas M. Childs, commandant of the WAC school, Major John C. C. Woodbury, and Lts. Richard H. Elliott and Stanley J. Sawicki have served as umpires and instructors.

The Chamber of Commerce actively supports the guard. Both the city and county support both units financially.

Captain R. H. Shelton, new commanding officer of Co. B, is Director of Athletics at SFA College; Lt. Mueller new adjutant and detachment commanding officer, is manager of the Chamber of Commerce, moving to Nacogdoches recently from Gonzales where he was a member of Co. B, 45th Bn. Capt. Tompkins, executive officer, until recently battalion adjutant, is manager of the Dodge-Plymouth distributorship. Lt. Dewey O. Patterson, is health and sanitation engineer for the city of Nacogdoches. The Battalion sergeant major, Alton H. King, is cashier of the Stone Fort National Bank. 1st Lt. Charles W. Norton is medical officer attached to Co. B. Technical Sergeant M. L. Yeates, an expert first aid man, has been a member of the detachment since it was organized, missing only three or four drills in the three years.

First Sergeant Odus V. Elliott, of Company B, is likewise a charter member of the organization. Sgt. Elliott was formerly captain in command of Co. B but resigned when he found that he could not devote necessary time to the guard. He immediately re-enlisted as a private.

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Tenshun!

When a new year rolls around it is customary to take a hitch in our galluses and vow to do better in the year ahead.

The advent of 1944 finds those close to the Texas State Guard filled with thankfulness for the progress made in 1943 and determined that the advancement shall not stop.

Looking ahead always seems to be tied in with the need for looking back.

So when we look back at 1943, it is merely to recite some of the advances made and not to engender a feeling of smugness and self-satisfaction. In an organization like the Texas State Guard there is no room for those indulgences. We must ever seek to build—not just to rest on our oars.

There are few who will dispute that the year 1943 was the best year the Guard has had. To prove that contention we recite some of the things which transpired:

The name of the organization was of-

10TH BATTALION NOTES

Albany's Co. E, 10th Bn., recently initiated a drive to form an "Ex-servicemen's Platoon," and despite the fact that the platoon is not full, the company still thinks it is an excellent idea.

The move to recruit the platoon got started during State Guard Week. A number of 1918 vets, and several World War II ex-servicemen who have been discharged but who are still qualified to serve in the State Guard, have signed up.

There are a number of ex-servicemen in every company—in fact, they have been the backbone of the organization, but Co. E finds it hard to get the older veterans interested.

Nevertheless, Co. E still thinks it will have its "Ex-servicemen's Platoon."

Sergeant Feeds His Company

Sgt. Tom Blanton, Jr., of Co. E, 10th Bn., went hunting during the deer season, as did many other Guardsmen over the state. But Sergeant Blanton remembered his buddies, and Wednesday night, Dec. 8, served the entire company and a few guests venison chili, beans, coffee, etc.

Capt. Dan Harris, Co. E's C. O., called the boys to attention just before the meal and presented Lt. J. J. Hinchman a fine Stetson hat, together with a bill fold and key ring set. This nice gift was for Lieutenant Hinchman's service in examining all recruits, and all the old members for the compensation insurance. Dr. Hinchman, probably the oldest commissioned officer in the Texas State Guard, did this big job without cost to the company.

Corporals and Skunks

MORAN—Major John H. Alvis of the 10th Battalion inspected Co. C here Dec. 7 and got in on a big chili feed.

Since the new Table of Organization opened up a lot of non-com ratings, there are many TSG boys who had given up hope of ever flashing stripes wearing corporal chevrons. These new two-stripers at Moran were called on by Capt. Geo. McCargo to express their feelings about their new ratings.

Said New Corporal Tim Hamilton: "There are only two creatures I know of that have two stripes, a corporal and a skunk."

ficially changed to be more in keeping with the function of the guard.

The new shoulder patch was authorized, which lends to the dignity of the organization. A service ribbon also was authorized.

A statewide week of observance in honor of the Guard was held, and depleted ranks were filled in a general recruiting campaign.

Comprehensive field maneuvers were held throughout the state, building morale among the troops and abetting their training in a way never accomplished before.

Actual field experience in an emergency was gained by several battalions, and the experience gained resulted in benefit for all battalions. The special duty was in the riots at Beaumont. As a result of the tour of duty, changes were made in the training program which should be reflected in the handling of such incidents in the future, if they occur.

The annual Camp Bullis school for commissioned officers was broadened last summer by inclusion of key noncommissioned officers in the student body. Qualified instruction by Military Police Battalion personnel furnished by the Eighth Service Command was of untold benefit to those who attended and brought the lessons learned home to their units.

Now for a brief look ahead. What are the things we can do in 1944? Here are a few:

Keep our rosters at top strength and do not let interest lag because the war news is better these days. There is every reason to believe that the usefulness of the Guard will extend far beyond the date of the peace. The Guard should be held ready to bridge the gap from war to peace and help to see that after the war ends the nation will never again be caught napping.

Keep our training programs abreast of the times. Keep each unit trim for action when and if action is required.

Keep after equipment to the end that each unit will have everything required to go into the field at a moment's notice.

Keep morale high by actually accomplishing something. The quickest way to bring on a let-down is to let soldiers feel they are not learning all they can and doing all they can.

To sum up, 1944 should be a great year for the Guard. Let's keep the bars up against a feeling of self-satisfaction. Let's not let the feeling that victory may not be far off allow us to relax.

In short, LET'S KEEP OUR GUARD UP!

—The Editors.

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TOP TRAINING FILMS FOR GUARD UNITS

The following list of training films, culled from a thousand or more army films, was prepared by the Second Research and Training Unit, of San Antonio, under command of Major Donald M. Peacock.

The list presented here is considered the most interesting and important to the training of state guard units. It should be kept as a valuable reference for State Guard officers.

"Must" Films for All Men

Film Number	TITLE	Running Time
11-157	Military Courtesy and Customs of the Service	26 min.
8-155	Personal Hygiene	36 min.
11-235	Articles of War	48 min.
8-33	First Aid	33 min.
7-2023	Interior Guard Duty—The Sentinel	15 min.
7-1161	"Street Fighting"—British Film Adapted	18 min.
FB-74	Close Combat (Disarming opponents—defensive techniques)	19 min.

In Connection With Basic Training

7-248	School of the Soldier—Positions and Facings	22 min.
7-249	School of the Soldier—Steps and Marching	22 min.
7-143	Infantry Drill—The Squad	10 min.
7-144	Infantry Drill—The Platoon	14 min.
7-560	Manual of Arms—Part 1	30 min.
7-561	Manual of Arms—Part 2	15 min.
Scouting and Patrolling		
7-318	Platoon Scouts—Demonstration of Advance	11 min.
7-280	Reconnaissance Scout—Techniques	10 min.
7-234	Use of Natural Cover and Concealment	13 min.
7-1061	A Daylight Reconnaissance Patrol	30 min.
7-275	Operations of a Reconnaissance Patrol at Night	39 min.
21-1020	How to Get Killed in One Easy Lesson	10 min.
21-1024	Kill or Be Killed	9 min.
Miscellaneous		
3-218	Adjustment of the Training Gas Mask	17 min.

8-304	First Aid to Gas Casualties	20 min.
17-965	Thompson Submachine Gun—Manual of Arms	15 min.
17-966	Thompson Submachine Gun—Loading and Firing	9 min.
17-967	Thompson Submachine Gun—Marksmanship	25 min.
7-969	Rifle Marksmanship—Sighting and Aiming	30 min.
7-1062	Rifle Marksmanship—Rapid Fire	29 min.
7-393	Battle Formations—Rifle Squads (Sand Table Demonstration)	32 min.
7-228	Battle Formations—The Rifle Platoon (Sand Table Demonstration)	33 min.
5-12	Map Reading	43 min.
8-1238	Sex Hygiene (revised issue replacing TF 8-154)	22 min.
8-150	First Aid—Injuries and Accidents	26 min.
7-265	Preparation and Use of the Sand Table (very interesting)	10 min.
11-184	Conduct of Physical Training (very interesting)	30 min.
17-1006	Attack and Defense Against Road Blocks	29 min.
1-107	Attack Aviation—Infantry Targets	16 min.
7-108	Technique of Small Arms Fire Against Attack Aviation	18 min.
7-109	Defense of Infantry Columns Against Attack Aviation	17 min.
7-110	Defense of Infantry Area Against Attack Aviation	7 min.
5-645	Camouflage—Individual Concealment (in Technicolor)	10 min.
5-649	Camouflage—Principle of Camouflage (in Technicolor)	10 min.

PLUS THE FAMOUS "FIGHTING MEN SERIES" GROUP OF FILMS Training Films to Be Delivered Free

Through arrangements recently completed by Lieutenant Murray B. Farrell, Visual Aids Coordinator of the Adjutant General's Department, a plan has been put into effect whereby War Department training films will be delivered without cost between all Guard units and film sub-libraries all over the State.

Realizing the need for some practical system of prompt and economical delivery of films, Lieutenant Farrell approached Texas Film Service and Liberty Film Lines, who deliver motion picture films from exchange centers to theatres. These companies were eager to be of assistance, and arranged with affiliated connecting lines to provide extension service to points beyond their terminals.

This arrangement completed a statewide network which will save many days of print time, and will enable the films to be returned to sub-libraries without the delay experienced in the past. With the assistance of Eighth Service Command Visual Aids Coordinator, Kenneth Smith, permission was gained from the Chief of Signal Branch, Eighth Service Command for the proposed transportation plan.

This plan contemplated the designation of a theatre in each city as a depot where film trucks make regular daily stops, and where training films are to be received and picked up for return. It was found that theatre managers were very willing to give wholehearted cooperation, and this phase of the plan has been accomplished. To further simplify and speed up the booking and delivery of films, all units were reassigned to specified sub-libraries.

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26TH BATTALION HOLDS FIELD DAY



Hand Grenade Practice, 26th Bn., T.S.G.

The 26th Battalion, Texas State Guard, held a field day October 31st on the Alden Wade Ranch west of Mercedes.

Four Valley companies comprise this battalion which is commanded by Major J. B. Taylor. They are Company A, Harlingen; Company B, Raymondville; Company C, Mercedes; and Company D, Weslaco.

SERVICE RIBBON IS DESIGNED, APPROVED

The Texas State Guard service ribbon, designed and approved by the Texas State Guard Officers Association at its convention in Austin, has been officially approved by executive order of the Governor and will be available for purchase in the very near future, Major Donald R. Peacock, speaking for the association, has announced.

An order authorizing the ribbon and regulations concerning who may wear it will be issued by the Adjutant General's office, Major Peacock said.

"I wish to extend the thanks of the association to General Knickerbocker and Colonel Bannister for their cooperation in obtaining authorization for this ribbon," Major Peacock said. "I also understand that an announcement may be expected soon concerning a special ribbon for martial law duty to be authorized for those officers and men serving on active duty at Beaumont."

GUARDS AID SMOKES DRIVE

Company D, 42nd Battalion, is sponsoring the worthy project of collecting funds to buy cigarettes for the troops overseas.

The Commerce guardsmen placed quart jars in centrally located business establishments to collect the donations. The first week's collection totaled \$35.45 or enough to send 709 packages of cigarettes to the men at the front.

The 250 Guardsmen staged demonstrations in quelling riots, guard duty, scout patrol, hand grenade throwing, and other activities.

The picture at top shows the troops engaged in hand grenade throwing. Below, the mess sergeant and his detail remove barbecue from the pit.

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NOTABLES INSPECT FORT WORTH GUARD



Companies A and E of the 27th Battalion, Fort Worth, recently were inspected by an outstanding and representative group of military and civilian notables. Shown above, they are, left to right:

Don Cowan, Fort Worth, Tarrant County Draft Board; Baylor Brown, Fort Worth, Commander, Business and Professional Men's Post, American Legion; Sam Long, Dallas, Member, National Naval Affairs Committee, American Legion; Harry Brown, Fort Worth, Chairman, Naval Affairs Committee, Department of Texas, American Legion; Guy Price, Fort Worth, Tarrant County Draft Board; Henry Love, Fort Worth, Commander, 4th Division, Department

of Texas, American Legion; Lt. Comm. Roy Cook, New Mexico, Liaison Officer, Regional Selective Service Boards; Louis Johnson, Virginia, former Under-Secretary of War, Past National Commander, American Legion; Marshall Kennedy, Fort Worth, Major in Command of the 27th Bn.; Bill Cole, Fort Worth, Chairman, S. A. L., Department of Texas, American Legion; Col. T. D. Tway, Fort Worth Army Air Field; Pat Woods, Fort Worth, Commander, Borthwell-Kane Post No. 21; Capt. John B. Collier, Jr., Fort Worth, Co. E, 27th Bn.; Dr. W. J. Danforth, Fort Worth, National Executive Committeeman, Department of Texas, American Legion.

NEW BADGES FOR INFANTRYMEN

Asserting it was high time the heroism of the American Infantryman was recognized in some visible way, Secretary of War Stimson has disclosed that two badges had been authorized to be awarded Infantrymen who meet proficiency standards or are rated exemplary in combat.

"When you see these new badges on a soldier's uniform—or later on a civilian coat—you will know that you are looking at a 'man,'" the War Secretary said.

One of the badges is the expert infantryman badge bearing a miniature silver rifle mounted on an infantry blue field with silver border, three inches long and one-half inch wide. The other is the combat infantryman badge of similar design with wreath added. They will be worn above the left breast pocket in the same position as the wings of an airman.

Officers and men of the infantry who attain established proficiency standards or whose action in combat is rated satisfactory are eligible for the first award. The combat infantryman badge is reserved for those whose conduct in combat is exemplary or whose combat action occurs in a major operation.

Infantry units will also receive an award. Where 65 per cent of the men and officers of a company, battalion or regiment win the expert infantryman badge, the unit guidon, color or standard will carry a white streamer proclaiming in blue letters the unit award.

KNIFE FIGHTING (Continued from Page 9)

will cut various veins and arteries and if left unattended, will cause death from loss of blood.

Before going further, it is best to show how the handle of the fighting knife contributes to maneuverability when gripped properly. The length of the handle or hilt of a fighting knife of ideal proportion is roughly five inches from the end of the butt to the cross guard. The diameter at its largest point is almost one inch. This point is approximately one and one-fourth inches from the cross guard. The handle tapers in both directions gradually and its diameter at the cross guard is five-eighths of an inch. Tapering in the other direction toward the butt at about three-fourths of an inch from the end it reaches a diameter of one-half inch. From this point the handle flares out to form a small knob on the end. The point of balance in the overall length of a knife (six-inch blade) with a handle of this type is roughly one inch from the guard, toward the butt. The handle is checkered or knurled to give a good grip, and the small knob on the end makes it easy to pull from the sheath.

The Proper Grip

When properly gripped the knife lies across the outstretched palm of the hand diagonally. The small part of the handle next to the cross guard is grasped by the thumb and forefinger. The middle finger also lies over the handle at the point of largest diameter. With the knife held in this fashion, it is very easy to maneuver it in all directions by controlling the direction of the blade by a combination movement of the fore and middle fingers plus a turning of the wrist. When the palm is up it is possible (holding knife in the right hand) to slash to the right. When the palm is turned down, it is possible to slash to the left. The thrust can be executed from either the palm up or down position. At the time of contact in the thrust or the slash, the knife is grasped tightly by all fingers, the initial controlling grip of the fore and middle fingers has not changed and the blade has actually become a continuation of your arm. Knife manipulation is easy, and skill can be acquired after a few hours practice.

After the student has been shown the vulnerable spots, let him take a real knife and practice on a dummy. A dummy is easily made from an old pair of coveralls filled with straw. Make him practice slowly at first, executing thrusts and slashes, always from the crouch. Speed up the tempo as the practice goes along and point out spots to hit as he practices. About six hours of such practice will give the student a good deal of confidence in his weapon and a skill which will place him well above the average knife wielder.

Where is the best place to carry a knife? The simplest answer is a place where the bearer can withdraw it with the least possible effort and with the most speed. This place may vary greatly owing to racial and local custom and the type of garment worn.

Knives have been carried successfully in a sheath at the side, down the back of the neck, up the sleeve, in the top of a boot or legging, under the coat lapel, in the crown of a hat, between the belt and the trousers, strapped to the inside of the thigh beneath the trouser leg, in a sheath sewn diagonally across the chest on a vest. Any place that combines concealment and the ele-

ment of surprise in using it is satisfactory. There is really no one best place. Everyone has his own ideas, but once a place has been decided upon, he should always carry it there and practice the draw from that place. Then he will be able to use it with the greatest speed and the least effort.

Sentry Killing

In sentry killing, the approach is from the rear and is naturally noiseless. At the time of rising a few feet in the rear of the victim the knife should either be taken from the sheath where it has been during the approach crawl, or taken from the teeth where it may have been carried. The attack is launched from a distance of not less than five feet and is initiated as soon as the attacker has arrived at that spot. This swift and sudden attack is important because of the animal instinct which usually warns the victim that someone is approaching or watching him. The upward thrust of the knife into the middle of the back or the right or left kidney section is executed at the end of the leap. At the same time the free hand is clasped over the mouth and nose of the victim, pulling him backward off balance. The thrust into the kidney area has initially a great shocking effect and there will be no outcry if the free hand goes over the mouth and nose at the time of the thrust. Press the victim back upon the blade continually and after a few seconds pull the blade from the back and while maintaining the same grip on nose and throat, lift the head up and slash the jugular vein.

Recent reports from our forces in the Pacific theater have shown the knife to be an important weapon, because jungle warfare is close-quarter work where the bladed weapon is particularly useful, especially in the dark.

ADVICE TO A PFC

When arguing with your first sergeant be sure you are right—then let the matter drop.

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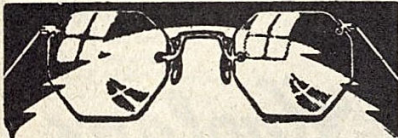
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HOUSTON**TEXAS****31ST BATTALION NOTES**

Captain Hans H. Rothe (promoted to captain since picture was taken with Lieutenant's bars); First Lieutenant Lee C. Smith and Second Lieutenant Elmer Copenhaver compose officer personnel of Company B, 31st Battalion, TSG, McAllen.

By SGT. MYNATT SMITH
Hq. Det., 31st Bn.

Reorganization has been the watchword for the seven companies and headquarters detachment of the 31st Bn., TSG, for the past few weeks.

Under orders posted by the AGD, Maj. Lloyd M. Bentsen of Mission, commanding officer, has carried out the reorganization of the headquarters detachment into three new groups, namely headquarters, service detachment and medical detachment.

The major's assignments of officer personnel to new posts in the three detachments, subject to approval of their promotions by the AGD, are as follows:

To command the medical detachment, with rank of major: 1st Lt. Lloyd W. Davis of McAllen; to command the service detachment, with rank of captain:

1st Lt. James B. Ashcraft III, former commanding officer of the headquarters detachment, with 1st Lt. Murray D. Hensley as second in command; to command the headquarters detachment, with rank of 1st lieutenant: 1st Lt. Rudy L. Nordmeyer, hitherto second in command of headquarters. Shifts in non-commissioned officer personnel are already under way.

The three new detachments will have an authorized strength of 61 enlisted men, compared with 41 in the present headquarters unit.

The detachments will continue to be centered in McAllen, which will now be supporting four different units of the Texas State Guard. It has been one of the smallest cities in Texas with both a line company and a headquarters detachment.

Under the reorganization, Lieutenant Nordmeyer not only will command headquarters detachment but will take over the duties of battalion adjutant, a post now held by Capt. James F. Ewers of Mission, who will become battalion executive officer.

Recruiting of additional enlisted men to fill out the expanded ranks of the detachments already is under way, following on the heels of the recent enlistment of a number of new headquarters men during the November recruiting campaign.

COMPANY B

Co. B, 31st Bn., TSG, has completed its reorganization on the basis recommended by the National Guard Bureau, and at the same time has completed changes in its officer personnel, occasioned by the recent resignation of the commanding officer.

Lt. Hans H. Rothe has been advanced to the rank of captain, taking the place of Capt. C. D. Martin, who has gone to Kansas City, Mo. He had been acting captain for several weeks. Lieutenants are 1st Lt. Lee C. Smith and 2nd Lt. Elmer Copenhaver. The latter was promoted from the grade of first sergeant.

COMPANY C

Pharr's Co. C of the 31st Bn., TSG, celebrated its third anniversary during



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CASH PRIZES SPUR ATTENDANCE



One way that Captain John K. Edmundson, Commanding Officer of Company D, 3rd Battalion, at Presidio, has for rewarding good attendance is a drawing for a cash prize at each drill period. The amount the check is writ-

ten for is determined by the number of men present.

In this photograph the Captain is shown giving a check to one of the members of his company.

December by completing its reorganization.

The company is up to full strength and of the three officers and 75 enlisted men, 10 are still with the unit from the original muster roll.

They are: 1st Lt. Hal S. Alcorn, 2nd Lt. Joe E. Bowen, Pfc. L. M. Flowers, Sgt. Frank Guico, Sgt. Lloyd Glover, Pfc. Joseph Goldberg, Sgt. Joe Leddel, 1st Sgt. W. J. (Bill) Mountz and Pfc. Lee J. Swanson.

The company has sent 60 to 75 men into the armed forces and has discharged about 200 men during its three years.

COMPANY D

Capt. Grant Montgomery, commanding Co. D, 31st Bn., TSG, at Alamo, has announced completion of that unit's new list of non-commissioned officers under orders from AGD. The promotions were read at a meeting Nov. 30 at which the company joined with the battalion headquarters detachment from McAllen to view a number of U. S. Army training films at the Alamo community hall.

The officers staff of Co. D now includes Captain Montgomery, 1st Lt. Elmer E. Wagner and 2nd Lt. Albert O. Sell.

CO. E. ROOKIE SQUAD

No longer does Co. E, 31st Bn., TSG, at Donna hate to discharge men so they can go into the armed forces.

The company has a squad of 19 rookies (official title: supernumeraries) who are undergoing their left-right-lefts in anticipation of full enlistment in the near future.

Capt. Harold Vertrees, commanding officer, has announced the following pro-

(Continued on Page 34)

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Back in 1915, Peacock Military Academy of San Antonio had a distinguished coach for its varsity football team. Although a second lieutenant of infantry, U. S. Army, and recently graduated from the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, few football enthusiasts dreamed that young Dwight D. Eisenhower was destined to become a full four-star General and commander in chief of the Allied forces in the European theater, World War II. Eisenhower was stationed at Fort Sam Houston (San Antonio) soon after his leaving West Point, where he was

also a distinguished member of the Academy's cadet football team. He loved football and enjoyed tutoring Peacock's high school players in the sport when his military duties ended each day at the army post. He was much sought after as a football official at local games among other schools, too, being recognized not only as an authority in the sport, but an official whose decisions were never questioned and one who was most energetic and efficient while on the field of play.

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31ST BN. NOTES
(Continued from Page 33)

motions under the new tables of organization:

To be staff sergeants: Sgts. W. M. Bell, F. W. Petch, G. G. White, B. W. Wood and G. B. Wood.

To be sergeants: Corps. A. L. Anderson, J. E. Brown, Tom Cole, H. E. Hoffhine, E. A. Noelle and Pfc. D. D. Sheldon.

To be corporals: Pfc. S. L. Hooper, R. A. Jeffreys, Sr., O. A. Prather, C. A. Tracy, Cleo Vineyard and Pvt. W. E. Stevenson.

To be privates first class: Privs. J. L. Bennett, Alton Bird, C. R. Breckenridge, G. L. Crockett, J. E. Gaughan and R. A. Jeffreys, Jr.

The Donna company substituted a full dress turkey dinner for its Thanksgiving week drill period during November and it took several days for most of the men to recover. Mess Sgt. Maurine Bell headed the staff that prepared the sumptuous meal. Several members of the battalion staff took part in the repast.

Another scrap iron collection drive has been launched by Co. A, 31st Bn., TSG, of Mission under the direction of Capt. Lonnie E. Reed. A considerable pile of waste metal already is growing on a vacant lot south of the city hall, and Guardsmen are pushing the campaign at every spare moment.

(Continued on Page 36)

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51ST BATTALION FORMS NON-COM'S CLUB

By Sgt. W. F. Schultz
Co. C, 51st Bn.

The organization of a Noncommissioned Officers Club by members of the 51st Battalion, Dallas, fills a long-felt need in educational work for these key men in the State Guard.

Heretofore, the burden of personally conducting or making arrangements for noncom schools usually devolved upon the company officers, men who usually were already carrying heavy responsibilities in civil life, besides their many duties in the Guard. This club relieves unit commanders of the responsibility of providing special training for the noncoms, and places this duty on the noncoms themselves and their organization.

By thus uniting all the noncoms of the battalion in one group, a larger class is created which makes it more worthwhile to secure regular army men, or other recognized authorities, as instructors and lecturers. It also gives opportunity for the men to compare their ideas and experiences, and find which methods of drilling are best suited to their needs.

Placing the responsibility on the noncoms for their own training and preparation for promotion gives them a greater incentive to make the educational work of their organization a success. Latent talent for leadership is discovered and developed in those who lack its elements.

Under the by-laws, which were framed by a special committee and adopted by

AUSTIN RECRUITS TO TAKE OATH JAN. 3

Monday night, Jan. 3, 1944, will be a red letter night in the history of the 5th Battalion, Austin, when about 125 recruits will complete their "cooling off period" of training and in a formal ceremony take the oath of enlistment as members of the Texas State Guard.

These new guardsmen will be the men secured in the recruiting drive in November, and who have survived the "cooling off period" of six weeks during which time they were organized in a company and given basic military training under the command of Capt. Wallace Adams of the adjutant general's department.

Only about 15 men have fallen by the wayside and for one reason or another decided not to continue with the work of the Texas State Guard.

Before the six weeks period is up, the men will have filled out their enlistment blanks, completed their physical, had enough basic military training to fall in with one of the companies and carry right on with the training of the battalion.

The 5th battalion boosted its enlistments greatly by making full use of a recruiting booth and uniform and equipment display in the Eighth Service Command army display which was held in one of the largest buildings in Austin during State Guard Week. More than 35,000 people passed through the doors, and many new recruits were secured in the guard booth which was kept manned by guardsmen during the afternoon and night.

the club, the organization began by the noncoms of each company appointing a representative from their group. These representatives formed a committee for the nomination of a president, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer. After their election, these three officers together with the four company representatives comprise the Board of Governors, which will manage the business affairs and programs of the Club. Dues were set at 50 cents a month, plus an initiation fee of \$1, collectible three months in advance.

Elected for a three-months term were: Sgt. Clarence Gardner, Co. D, president; Sgt. James Dycus, Co. A, vice-president; Sgt. George Ainsworth, Co. C, secretary-treasurer. Meetings, held weekly at first to start the organization, will be held every other Wednesday night—the only night when all companies are free from drill.

Military courtesy and parade problems were thoroughly discussed at the first regular meeting. The next subject to be considered will be the duties of the guide, cadence, and close order drill. Motion pictures and actual demonstrations will be used in the instruction.

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This Month's FRONT COVER

This stirring message of faith in the United States was written by Burton Davis, former Texas newspaperman. It is used with the gracious permission of Mr. Davis and The Marbridge Printing Company of New York City.

OUR AIMS

1. Adequate equipment for proper training and performance of duties.
2. Legal protection for Guardsmen in case of injury or other losses occurring in the course of training or the performance of duties.
3. Adequate funds to be appropriated by the Texas legislature to finance the proper operation of the Guard.

31ST BN. NOTES

(Continued from Page 34)

After 16 months service, Sgt. Leon H. Brown, company clerk of Co. A, has turned his records over to Sgt. John C. Wycoff. At Sergeant Brown's request, Captain Reed signed an order reducing Brown to private and promoting Wycoff to sergeant to assume the clerkship.

Lt. John Griffin, former sergeant and company clerk of Co. A, and now with the army air forces at Barksdale Field, La., has been promoted to the rank of first lieutenant.

Lt. J. H. Shary, son of R. B. Shary of Mission and a recent graduate of the Fort Benning, Ga. OCS, took time out while visiting recently to put the Mission company through some snappy drills. He bore down on the men, and then told Captain Reed that he was surprised at the spit and polish of the local outfit.

"AIN'T DEPENDABLE"

While filling out an application for dependents' aid, a colored soldier answered "no" to the question as to whether he had any dependents.

"You're married, aren't you?" an officer asked.

"Yessir," the soldier replied, "but she ain't dependable."

—Cannoneers Post, Camp Roberts, Calif.

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THE CHAPLAIN'S Corner

What are you reading?

There are so many excellent books coming from the press at this time that one hardly knows what book to read first. But there are some books that should be a "must" book in every Chaplain's Library, and I think probably the first one is "A Preacher Looks at War," by Daniel Poling. Not only does Doctor Poling face war in a very fearless manner but he looks at it from a Christian point of view. He also gives you the plans that were outlined at the Delaware Conference, also the plans for a "Just and Durable Peace," and challenges the Church to face these issues. The book is very realistic. Read it.

The second book I would mention would be "Undercover" by John Roy Carlson. This book has had more favorable comments than any book that has come from the press in the last few years. It gives a history of the Underground work developed by the Nazi and Nazi agencies. It names names, and places, and "Pulls no punches." In the Chaplain's period at the Battalion meetings nothing would be more valuable than a discussion of this book. It is an exposé of the Underground movements and draws attention to the need of doing something about them now. I think you will like it. In the book "If They Don't Come Back," by Prichard, you will find valuable aid in helping people who have lost loved ones. And there is "God Is My Co-Pilot," by Scott, "New Guinea Letter" by Tregaskis and "We Thought We Heard the Angels Sing" by Whittaker. All of these books are not only good reading but helpful.

Major Donald Peacock has asked me to arrange a song book which will include one section of popular songs and another section for an Order of Service and Hymns. Are there any popular songs you would like to have included in such a State Guard Song book? And if there are any hymns which should also be included, please send them along as soon as possible.

It is our hope to have this column evolve into an exchange of ideas and methods which will be useful to all battalions.

Have you joined the State Guard Officer's Association? If not, I hope you will do so before the first of the year. We would like to have every Chaplain enrolled. And now, in closing, just a word of greeting to all of the Chaplains and their Battalions in the Texas State Guard.

I Salute You!

There is nothing I can give you which you have not; but there is much that, while I cannot give, you can take.

No heaven can come to us unless our hearts find rest in it today.

Take Heaven.

No peace lies in the future which is not hidden in this present instant.

Take Peace.

The gloom of the world is but a shadow; behind it, yet within reach, is joy.

Take Joy.

And so, at this Holiday time, I greet you, with the prayer that for you, now and forever, the day breaks and the shadows flee away.

May the New Year be one of "Peace on Earth" to Men of Goodwill.

GORDON M. REESE, Major,
Chief of Chaplains, TSG



Will you please put the following in your Swap Column for the first available issue:

Ten pairs issue Black Service Shoes, four size 8, six size 8½, for two pair 9½, two pairs 9, and six pairs 6 or 6½. Capt. Morris A. Webb, Company A, 3rd Bn., Box 474, Alpine, Texas.

Think your Swap Column is a great idea, and should be a big help for all who will take advantage of it.

MORRIS A. WEBB,
Capt. Inf., TEX, Alpine, Texas.

PORT ARTHUR LIONS RAISE FUND FOR GUARD

The Lions Club at Port Arthur has undertaken the task of raising \$5000 for equipping Texas State Guard units there, Edwin D. Smith, president of the club has announced. The drive already is underway but there was no report available on how it has progressed.

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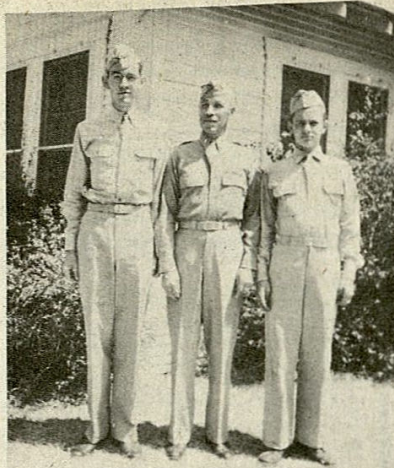
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Shown above are two sets of fathers and sons in the Texas State Guard. The Guardsman will print stories and pictures about father-son combinations when they are submitted.

At the left is First Lt. C. M. Trout, C.O. Hq. Detachment, 39th Bn., TSG, at Lubbock, flanked by his two sons, Pvt. C. M. Trout, Jr., of the United States Air Corps on his left, and Cpl. John R. Trout, Hq. Detachment of the 39th Bn. C. M. Trout, Jr., is at present a meteorology student at the University of Wisconsin. John is a student at Lubbock High School.

The picture at the right also shows a 39th Battalion, Lubbock, father-son combination. They are Tech. Sgt. W. C. Myers and his son Pvt. Billie Myers.

WEEKLY COLUMN ON GUARD WRITTEN BY VALLEY SERGEANT

A Texas Guardsman who is well aware that to have a successful Guard unit you have to sell your organization to the public is Sgt. Leon H. Brown, Company A, 31st Battalion at Mission.

For over three years Sgt. Brown, who is a lawyer by profession, has been writing a weekly column of news of his outfit in the *Mission Times*, a weekly newspaper.

Entitled "Texas State Guard News," the column serves a double purpose. It keeps up public interest in the Guard and also is used to make announcements to Guard members when the time is too short to reach them otherwise.

Through Nov. 26, Sgt. Brown had written 114 of these columns. Also in the Nov. 26 issue of the *Times*, Sgt. Brown was the author of a two-column article on "War-Time Thanksgiving," which received wide comment in the Valley.

"I find that practically everyone in Company A reads the column religiously," the sergeant says. "Then, too, I have received many letters and comments from persons in all parts of the Valley."

Sgt. Brown comes by this activity naturally. When he was State Adjutant of the American Legion in Oklahoma, he wrote weekly bulletins to commanders and adjutants of every post in the state and was helpful in starting a Legion newspaper there.

The sergeant is rare in another way, too. He's a darned good correspondent of the *Guardsman* and keeps units all over the state apprised of what his outfit is doing in the Valley.

PLAINVIEW OFFICIALS HOLD GUARD POSTS



Capt. Harry McCain

Company E, 39th Battalion at Plainview, believes that good civic officials make good Texas State Guard material. For instance, Ed N. Noble, district clerk, is company clerk; Creed Hancock, city councilman, is supply sergeant, and Hoyt Curry, chief of police, is mess sergeant.

In addition to recruiting civic officials for important posts in the company, Company E takes an active part in all war bond rallies, Red Cross and American Legion activities. A crack firing squad is always ready to take part in all military funerals all over the Plainview area.

The company maintains an indoor and outdoor rifle range and a large number of guardsmen have qualified as sharpshooters and expert in both rifle and pistol.

This company also believes in tying in the wives and sweethearts with the guard. Once a month it holds a social night and the womenfolk are invited to partake of duck, turkey or chili suppers.

A majority of the 141 men who have been honorably discharged from Company E have gone into the armed services.

Captain Harry McCain gives credit for his excellent company to support by Hale County and the City of Plainview.

"What we have accomplished has been made possible by our citizens and especially such people as County Judge Frank Day, Mayor John F. Dubose and Hugh Tull, Jr., commander of Ray Blakemore Post of the American Legion," he says.

"Winfield Holbrook, a captain in World War I, always has been and still is the cornerstone of our recruiting campaigns."

JACKRABBIT GIVES MAJOR BLACK EYE

Maj. Edward H. Burch, Jr., of North Camp Hood, is explaining to fellow officers of the Tank Destroyer RTC that he got his black eye from a rabbit punch, and displays a patch of Texas jackrabbit fur to prove it.

The shiner came under "hazards of training." With other headquarters officers Major Burch was going through a field problem, and hit the ground at the first sound of enemy fire.

He found himself staring eye to eye with a tough Texas jack. The officer was quick but the jack was quick like a rabbit and its 10 pounds hurtled through the air and bounced off the major's left eye. The rabbit pulled itself together and vanished while Major Burch was recovering his helmet and his composure.—Camp Hood Panther.

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39TH BATTALION HAS GREAT RECORD TO UPHOLD



Major B. C. McCasland and officers of the 39th Battalion.

By CAPT. T. BRUCE CRAIG
Adjutant, 39th Bn.

The 39th Battalion (South Plains Battalion) has a mighty record to uphold, for it was from this area that the famous "Lost Battalion" (131st Field Artillery) of the National Guard came.

Headquarters for the 39th is in Lubbock and from here the administration of the seven companies comprising the 39th is carried out.

The Commanding Officer of the 39th is a World War veteran, and in civil life is Assistant City Manager of Lubbock. Major B. C. McCasland is well fitted for his duties, having been an officer and instructor in World War I, and since having served as a school teacher, county judge, and as a law enforcement officer he has gained much knowledge that is being used constantly to further the work of the Texas State Guard.

Assisting Major McCasland is his adjutant, Captain T. B. Craig, advertising manager of The Lubbock Avalanche-Journal. Captain Craig's first connections with the Guard were in communications section of the Headquarters Detachment, where he served as the chief radio operator for the Texas Defense Guard, while amateur radio was the chief source of information, being passed between the battalions and Austin, prior to the declaration of war. This gave Captain Craig a working knowledge of the organization before his commissioning as the Intelligence and Communications Officer, just after war was declared.

The present communications and intelligence officer, 1st Lt. Wm. Paul Willis was among the original members of the Headquarters Detachment and specialized in communications. He rose from the ranks. In civil life he is a tire merchant. Lt. Willis is a graduate R. O. T. C. Officer of many years ago.

The Battalion Operations Officer, Captain Hellmut Klaus, also came from the ranks of the Headquarters Detachment. Capt. Klaus in civil life is operator of an oil exploration company. His knowledge of mapping, geography, mili-

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tary science, and many other things comparable to his duties gained through his studies of mining and science in some of the largest universities of Europe as well as those of the state of Pennsylvania have prepared him for the big job that he is doing in the directing of the training of this battalion.

The battalion supply officer, 1st Lt. Edward H. Bergman, a merchant in civilian life, has had experience in keeping stocks that makes him a valuable officer. Lt. Bergman had R. O. T. C. experience in the state of Iowa, and joined the guard as a private.

First Lt. C. M. (Chick) Trout, Headquarters Detachment Commander, is a veteran of World War I, having served in the Navy as a signalman. He took over the detachment some four months ago, when Captain Walter F. Smith, now Commander of Company A, 39th Battalion, was promoted to captain. Lt. Trout is an insurance representative in civil life. He was Sergeant Major of the Battalion before his appointment to the commission he now holds.

The battalion chaplain, Captain Jeff D. Welch, is a minister of the Baptist Church, and a veteran of World War I. He is one of the few officers in the battalion who received their commissions at the beginning of the Texas Defense Guard.

Captain W. E. Payne, battalion medical officer, resides in Slaton, where he has a small hospital. Captain Payne was chosen as the battalion medical officer at the beginning of the Texas Defense Guard.

The battalion dental officer, Captain F. A. Green of Crosbyton, is not shown in the picture. He, too, has been an officer of the battalion since its inception.

Battalion Sergeant Major, M/Sgt. J. C. Hughes, employed by an oil exploration firm, is well versed in draftsmanship, and has earned his promotions through the ranks of the Headquarters Detachment.

The 39th Battalion is composed of seven letter companies located in the towns surrounding Lubbock. The defense area is large, and distance between towns is great. Company A of the 39th is located in Lubbock and is commanded by Captain Walter F. Smith. Company B is located in Crosbyton, and is commanded by Captain Walter L. Knapp. Company C is located in Slaton and is commanded by Captain Wm. R. Sewell. Company D is located in Leveland and is commanded by Captain J. V. Morton. Company E is located in Plainview and is commanded by Captain Harry McCain. Company F is located in Tahoka and is commanded by Captain E. R. Edwards. Company G is located in Floydada and is commanded by Captain T. P. Collins.

It has been a policy for all officers in the battalion to get together at least once a month. The first Wednesday night has been set aside, and all officers regularly report to the Lubbock Headquarters. Recently the Battalion Staff honored the wives of the company officers, their own wives and the officers with a social meeting.

The battalion officers, through cooperation with the local air bases, carry training films to the men, thus creating a better plan of training for the entire battalion.

Activities of the battalion have included two maneuvers this year and many company bivouacs.

Representatives from every company and all staff officers of the battalion went to Camp Bullis, and are eagerly looking forward to the officer training periods of the new year.



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HONOR ROLL

Headquarters Company of the 28th Battalion at Corpus Christi topped the honor roll for attendance during November with a grade of 97, according to figures released by Captain Wallace E. Adams, personnel adjutant of the Texas State Guard.

The Corpus guardsmen barely led Company B, Fourth Battalion of El Paso, which racked up a grade of 95.

Attendance figures generally were much higher during November. Five companies rated a grade of 90 or more and many more were in the 80 to 90 bracket.

A recheck by the personnel branch of the Adjutant General's office reveals that the grade of Company D, 35th Battalion, for November should have been 90 instead of 80 as was published in the Guardsman.

To qualify for this Roll of Honor, it is necessary that an organization have its minimum full strength as established by the Table of Organization (64 men for a company and 18 men for Headquarters Detachment), and that the attendance percentage for the month is 75 per cent or above.

The comparative grading system reflects the actual strength of the organization on the basis of 100 as a perfect score. Grades are computed by multiplying the total enlisted strength by the attendance percentage and adding 25 to the solution. Organizations meeting minimum full strength requirements by having an attendance percentage of 70 to 75 per cent are given Honorable Mention.

Institution of the HONOR ROLL is designed to give merited recognition for the units whose attendance entitles them to be listed as well as to serve as an inspiration to other units by showing them what can be done.

UNIT	HOME STATION	GRADE
Hq-28	Corpus Christi	97
B-4	El Paso	95
C-34	Crane	92
E-45	Lockhart	92
Hq-19	Dallas	90
D-51	Dallas	89
Hq-36	San Antonio	87
D-7	Houston	87
A-18	Beaumont	87
D-14	Pampa	85
A-6	Lampasas	85
D-18	China	85
Hq-48	Houston	84
D-43	Orange	84
C-26	Mercedes	83
A-19	Dallas	83
D-35	Dallas	81
Hq-20	Uvalde	80
E-11	Ballinger	80
E-7	Houston	80
A-10	Abilene	79
G-28	Corpus Christi	79
B-14	Borger	79
C-28	Robstown	78
E-17	Seymour	78
B-23	Overton	77
C-10	Moran	77
Hq-51	Dallas	77
C-14	Amarillo	76
G-39	Floydada	76
C-38	San Diego	76
E-27	Fort Worth	76
Hq-14	Borger	71

HONORABLE MENTION

UNIT	HOME STATION
B-7	Pasadena
D-10	Colorado City
B-19	Dallas
Hq-23	Henderson
Hq-27	Fort Worth
C-31	Pharr
C-35	Dallas
B-35	Dallas
D-37	Palestine
Hq-47	Wharton

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS DURING OCTOBER

"Merit Shall Be Rewarded"

NAME	PMTD. TO	UNIT	HOME STATION
MOORE, Henry D.	1st Lt.	Co. B, 5th Bn.	Austin
NELSON, Walter A.	2nd Lt.	Co. B, 5th Bn.	Austin
BATEMAN, Courtenay C.	Captain	Hq., 7th Bn.	Houston
COMBS, William A.	1st Lt.	Co. C, 7th Bn.	Houston
DEAN, James F.	Major	Hq., 25th Bn.	Wichita Falls
DICKIE, Alexander	Captain	Hq., 30th Bn.	Denton
McCOMMAS, Fred M.	1st Lt.	Hq., 35th Bn.	Dallas
COLE, William A.	Captain	Co. C, 35th Bn.	Dallas
DRIGGS, Wilson C.	1st Lt.	Co. C, 35th Bn.	Dallas
TAYLOR, William M., Jr.	2nd Lt.	Co. C, 35th Bn.	Dallas
BEDSOLE, Quincy L.	Captain	Co. B, 37th Bn.	Athens
GILLIAM, Fred L.	1st Lt.	Co. B, 37th Bn.	Athens
LAWHON, Emmett E.	2nd Lt.	Co. B, 37th Bn.	Athens
LITTLEFIELD, Maston C.	Captain	Co. D, 38th Bn.	Falfurrias
OWEN, Albert F.	1st Lt.	Co. A, 3rd Bn.	Alpine
HERNANDEZ, Hilario C.	2nd Lt.	Co. A, 3rd Bn.	Alpine
PORTILLO, Juan, Jr.	1st Lt.	Co. D, 3rd Bn.	Presidio
FISHER, Leon P.	2nd Lt.	Co. D, 3rd Bn.	Presidio
SMITH, Lee C.	2nd Lt.	Co. B, 31st Bn.	McAllen
PEARCE, Burdett C.	2nd Lt.	Co. E, 38th Bn.	Alice
HARDEMAN, Lyman K.	1st Lt.	Hq., 12th Bn.	Mart
ROMO, Edwardo R.	2nd Lt.	Co. A, 13th Bn.	Laredo
DAVILA, Bulmaro J.	1st Lt.	Co. C, 13th Bn.	Laredo
SALINAS, Raul C.	2nd Lt.	Co. C, 13th Bn.	Laredo
EMERY, Harry M.	1st Lt.	Co. D, 13th Bn.	Laredo
DELAPASS, Theodore R.	2nd Lt.	Co. D, 13th Bn.	Laredo
WERTZ, Donley C.	1st Lt.	Hq., 22nd Bn.	Houston
PARKER, Karl M.	Captain	Hq., 49th Bn.	Galveston
CORLEY, Schley B.	Captain	Co. D, 9th Bn.	Port Arthur
STATESON, J. T.	1st Lt.	Co. D, 9th Bn.	Port Arthur
MERREN, Everette J.	2nd Lt.	Co. D, 9th Bn.	Port Arthur
ROTHE, Hans H.	Captain	Co. B, 31st Bn.	Mission
WORTHINGTON, Phillip H.	1st Lt.	Hq., 3rd Bn.	Alpine
PATTISON, John F.	1st Lt.	Hq., 11th Bn.	Big Lake
KIMMEY, Ralph N.	2nd Lt.	Co. A, 11th Bn.	San Angelo
CHRISTOPHER, Oliver J.	Captain	Co. B, 25th Bn.	Wichita Falls
SEARCY, Raymond R.	1st Lt.	Co. B, 25th Bn.	Wichita Falls
STANLEY, Edgar A.	2nd Lt.	Co. B, 25th Bn.	Wichita Falls
GILBREATH, Luther H.	Captain	Co. A, 25th Bn.	Dallas
JENNINGS, John W., Jr.	1st Lt.	Co. D, 35th Bn.	Dallas
KIRKPATRICK, Richard J.	2nd Lt.	Co. D, 35th Bn.	Dallas
RILEY, Momman K.	1st Lt.	Hq., 37th Bn.	Corsicana
BURLESON, Vivian S.	1st Lt.	Hq., 40th Bn.	Sherman
ANGUS, Eugene J.	Captain	Co. D, 1st Bn.	Kermit
SMITH, Grayson C.	1st Lt.	Co. D, 1st Bn.	Kermit
HAHN, Jay M.	2nd Lt.	Co. D, 1st Bn.	Kermit
CURTIS, Walter E.	1st Lt.	Co. B, 12th Bn.	Hillsboro
STANLEY, Ross	Captain	Co. D, 24th Bn.	Port Isabel
SCAIEF, James S.	1st Lt.	Co. D, 24th Bn.	Port Isabel
RICHARDSON, Guy F.	2nd Lt.	Co. C, 24th Bn.	San Benito
GOOLSBY, Joseph L.	2nd Lt.	Co. D, 24th Bn.	Port Isabel
RAMMING, Richard W.	1st Lt.	Hq., 25th Bn.	Wichita Falls
ARMBRUSTER, Walter E.	1st Lt.	Co. A, 29th Bn.	Dallas
NELSON, Thomas M.	2nd Lt.	Co. A, 29th Bn.	Dallas
FULLER, James A.	Captain	Co. F, 27th Bn.	Fort Worth
PAXTON, John	1st Lt.	Co. F, 27th Bn.	Fort Worth
GLEN-WALKER, William	2nd Lt.	Co. F, 27th Bn.	Fort Worth
HORNBERG, Dureward C.	1st Lt.	Co. C, 27th Bn.	Fort Worth
TAYLOR, Jack E.	2nd Lt.	Co. D, 27th Bn.	Fort Worth
NEEDHAM, Oran F.	1st Lt.	Co. B, 27th Bn.	Fort Worth
ARMSTRONG, Frederick C.	1st Lt.	Hq., 27th Bn.	Fort Worth
CARRUTH, Lonnie D.	2nd Lt.	Co. B, 27th Bn.	Fort Worth
MOLINE, Charles Doak	2nd Lt.	Co. C, 27th Bn.	Fort Worth
FAUSSET, Guy F.	Captain	Hq., 2nd Bn.	Houston
DELMAR, James M.	Major	Hq., 22nd Bn.	Houston
DAILY, Victor L.	Captain	Co. A, 22nd Bn.	Houston
CHUPP, Grady T.	Captain	Co. D, 25th Bn.	Wichita Falls

GUARDSMEN KNOW HOW TO KILL DEER

HENDERSON — Furnishing proof that members of the Texas State Guard in this section know how to shoot, four of five members who went on a deer hunt to Llano county bagged two deer each. The fifth hunter, who is not a Guardsman, got only one. In the party were Major Ralph Holman, W. C. Kiker, Rev. O. H. Gibson, A. M. Boehringer and M. G. Dye.

"THE GOOD OLD DAYS"

A neutral visiting Berlin was curious about the food situation. He turned to the native who was acting as his guide and asked: "Is it true that you Germans are eating horse meat?"

"Ah," reminisced the Nazi, "those were the good old days."

—The Bull Horn, Naval Air Technical Training Center, Norman, Okla.

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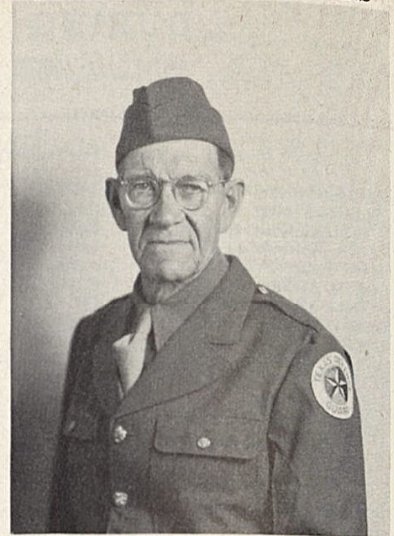
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**PRIVATE, 64, HAS NOT
MISSED DRILL IN 3 YEARS**



Company D, 22nd Battalion, at Conroe, is proud of Private J. D. Hoke, shown above. Private Hoke, 64 years old, was one of the original members of the company and has not missed a drill in three years. Private Hoke was tax collector of Montgomery County from 1924 to 1930. He has seven children, including one set of triplets. His son, John, a former member of the 22nd Battalion, is now in the navy.

8TH SERVICE COMMAND ARRANGES GAS SCHOOL

The Eighth Service Command has made available a Gas Reconnaissance Agents Course to be held at Camp Hood beginning the morning of 7 February 1944. The classes will be held for three days and will cover approximately 25 hours of instruction including field exercises.

If possible, the gas officer from your battalion should attend this course in defense against chemical attack. If the gas officer of your battalion is unable to attend, an appointment of an officer substitute is suggested so that your battalion can benefit by this training.

The officer from your Battalion should report to Camp Hood, 6 February 1944 in order that he can receive passes and his assignment to quarters. Quarters will be furnished at the Post at which the instruction is given, and the cost of mess and lodging will not exceed \$2.00 per diem. The cost of mess and lodging will be borne by the individual officer or will be an expense borne by the Company or Unit fund. The officer is to report to Headquarters Office, Camp Hood, to the Post Adjutant. It will be necessary for you to write a Battalion Order assigning the elected officer to this school and the officer so assigned should have three copies of the order in his possession.

In addition to the officer's own personal equipment, it is desired that each student take the following equipment:

One gas mask (training), notebook, pencil, and sufficient fatigue clothes for a three-day course.

It will be necessary for the Battalion Commander to report to this Headquarters by indorsement hereon, the name and grade of the officer who is to attend not later than 1 February 1944, in order that this information can be conveyed to the Eighth Service Command.

TAHOKA COMPANY PROVES ITSELF

In January, 1942, the Tahoka company of the Defense Guard was formed. Donald Turner was captain, E. R. Edwards was first lieutenant, and H. O. Hargett was second lieutenant. Marion G. Bradley Post No. 250, American Legion and Capt. C. T. Edwards, then of the Brownfield company but now a major in the Adjutant General's Department, were sponsors. At first, the State AGD was reticent to admit a company from a town of only 2400 population.

However, the company was filled, there was a waiting list. The Lynn County Commissioners Court, the City of Tahoka, the Tahoka Chamber of Commerce, and the Tahoka Rotary Club and business men, gave the unit their backing.

Late in the spring of 1942 the state organization recommended and accepted the company into the then Texas Defense Guard. Recognition of the company came soon after the Commissioners Court had bought summer uniforms for the company, and immediately after the company had attended the annual maneuvers of the 39th Battalion at Lubbock. At this maneuver, the Tahoka Company distinguished itself as the enemy defending itself in a military problem.

Since that time, Company F (Tahoka) has been one of the outstanding companies of the West Texas area. In the winter of 1942-43, Capt. Turner entered the Army as a lieutenant, and Lt. Edwards was promoted to Captain, Hargett to first lieutenant, and Sgt. H. L. Roddy was promoted to second lieutenant.

Co. F participated in the spring maneuvers—two days—at Lubbock in 1943, and again in the fall attended the motor patrol and bivouac training maneuvers at Slaton.

Co. F maintains its own target range.

Co. F sponsored a county-wide Army Day celebration in the summer of 1942, has appeared in half a dozen parades, a dance, and just recently sponsored the showing of the picture, "This Is the Army," for benefit of the Army Emergency Relief fund.

Last spring Capt. Edwards detailed six men headed by Cpl. B. T. Smith to work out a communications system. These men, with spare parts, built a portable flasher system.

Other evidence of the company's backing is the fact that the Commissioners Court, headed by Judge Chester Connolly, and the City of Tahoka, of which Deen Nowlin is mayor, back the company with finances totaling \$45.00 per month for incidental expenses.

Since the company was organized two years ago, it has sent 75 men, its full strength, into the armed forces.

The company has three sets of father-son members, and at one time last summer it had five such sets.

Ask any Tahoka citizen, and he will tell you the Tahoka company is the best in Texas.

FACTS ABOUT TAHOKA AND LYNN COUNTY, TEXAS

*One of the Leading Agricultural Sections
of the Southwest*

...TAHOKA...

Population of 2,400, elevation 3,090. County seat and principal trading and shipping point of Lynn County (Pop. 11,931). Two U. S. Highways cross in Tahoka, U.S. 380 leads west to Roswell, New Mexico, Arizona and California, east to Dallas, Fort Worth and connecting points. U.S. 87 is one of the nation's leading north-south highways which leads from Corpus Christi through the heart of the South Plains to Denver, the Yellowstone, and Glacier National Parks and to the Pacific Northwest.

Tahoka has six modern gin plants, a feed processing plant, cotton compress, cold storage plant, five cotton warehouses, five produce houses, a frozen locker plant and a huge grain elevator with a capacity of 850,000 bushels. The bottling plant serves 10 counties and the Lyntegar Electric Co-op serves farmers in Hockley, Terry, Lynn, Garza, Dawson, Martin and Borden counties; 900 miles of lines serving 1600 rural customers. There is also an excellent water system, with six wells having a maximum daily capacity of 1,500,000 gallons, a City-owned sewer system, large enough to accommodate 20,000 people, and natural gas in town and available to many farms. A modern flashlight automatic telephone system, one bank with assets of \$4,000,000.00 on deposit now, two modern hotels, with a total of 52 rooms, two tourist courts, a Western Union Office, and 110 business firms are among the conveniences in Tahoka.

The Tahoka school system is said by educators to be one of the best small town systems in Texas, with a \$225,000 school plant, including the high school and grade school. There are 23 teachers, and the courses taught include Music, Science, Home-making for girls, Vocational Agriculture, Public Speaking, Junior Business Training, Journalism, Spanish and the standard courses in English, History, Mathematics, etc. There is also a very fine 44-piece band, and Junior Band. Recreation in Tahoka compares with towns of larger population since it has two theaters, permanent skating rink, lighted softball park, lighted and sodded football field, golf course, tennis courts, and one of the finest gymnasiums on South Plains. They have several fine churches of all denominations. There is duck, geese, quail and dove hunting in season, and open season on coyotes and rabbits.

The various Civic Organizations are: Chamber of Commerce, Rotary International Club of 50 members, American Legion Post and Auxiliary, Business and Professional Women's Club, County Library Association, Study Clubs, Bridge Clubs, Home Demonstration Clubs, Boy and Girl Scouts, Cub Scouts, 4-H Clubs, W.O.W. and Masonic Lodge.

...LYNN COUNTY...

Lynn County has an area of 864 square miles, 95% tillable with gray, black and sandy loam. The famous T-Bar Ranch, one of the oldest on the Plains, covers 110 sections and grazes 30,000 sheep. Beef cattle raising and feeding is carried out on big scale. Cotton, grain sorghums, sudan, and corn are among the leading crops in the county.

For the past ten years, Lynn County has been one of the biggest markets for farm machinery among the U. S. Counties. There is also a million-dollar Arizona Chemical plant near O'Donnell.

Lynn County has been consistently in High Ten Texas Cotton Producers with an average crop for the past ten years, 60,000 bales. Record crop 154,000 bales, which was second in nation.

Lynn County Cotton Plays Part in War, 8th Service Command Officer Says

"Texas men may well have gone to war wearing their own cotton," Colonel L. C. Weatherly, Chief of the Quartermaster Branch, Eighth Service Command, pointed out. "Certainly by now they have seen how the Army has been using the fruits of their labors. From the time a man enters the supply room for his first issue of equipment until he uses his last handkerchief after the duration, he always has cotton on him, under him, over him and around him. He eats it. He shoots it. He wraps his wounds in it. It's indispensable."

Over 1,000 men from Lynn County (or 1 in 12 people) are in Armed Services, 75 of whom were members of Co. F, 39th Battalion, Tahoka.

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NEW SECRET WEAPON

Our intelligence tells us that there are a few in the Texas State Guard who decry the shotgun as an offensive weapon. Our agent sends in this newspaper clipping to show that there are those on the battlefronts who find the shotgun a weapon worth tying onto. We quote the item:

WASHINGTON—You might have thought that Major Henry Pearson (Jim) Crowe was going after ducks when he stormed ashore on Tarawa in the Gilbert Islands with Marines, carrying as his chief weapon an ordinary double-barrel shotgun.

But the major knew what he was doing. He was totting what might be called the Marines' new secret weapon, it was disclosed. He was strictly after Japs.

A spokesman for the Marines disclosed that shotguns have been part of the Leatherneck's equipment since Guadalcanal, where they were first used to good effect. It was pointed out that sometimes you can hear a sniper and know about where he is, but you can't see him. So the shotgun pellets flushed them out, and other Marines equipped with their regular rifles would pick them off.

COMPANY CLERK BLUES

They've got me typing "double-time"
And six o'clock, it's rise and shine.
Ten at night and time for bed,
And time to rest my aching head.

If a fellow needs a pair of shoes
To the Company Clerk he brings his blues.
There's affidavits that must be filed,
And Class "F" deductions keep driving
me wild.

There's notifications, and applications
Or a check on yesterday's daily rations.
A fellow gets married, and all the work
Is laid in the lap of the Company Clerk.

His wife has left him for another,
And he wants his insurance to go to his
mother.

She said she'd take him for better or
worse,
When all she wanted was the bulk of his
purse.

His wife's had a child, and he just wants
to know

If he can ask Uncle Sam for a little more
dough.

A change of status must be completed
So his wife's finances won't be too de-
pleted.

Or maybe he's not been paid for months
And he wants to know "Can't he get paid
just this once?"

On a voucher or maybe a partial pay.
With that look in his eyes, what else can
I say?

They nab me at lunch, they bother me at
dinner.

I'd study for chaplain, if I wan't such a
sinner.

Today, tomorrow, it's always the same.
I wonder, "Are there clerks in the Hall
of Fame?"

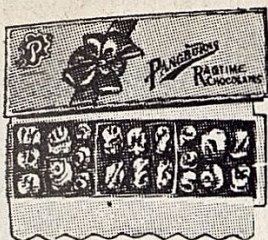
Now you ask me, "If I've so much to do
How can I find time to write poetry, too.
My alibi being, as the clocks go on ticking
I'm doing what's known as plain "Gold-
bricking."

Cpl. John J. Ryan, Hq. Co., 661st T.D. Bn.
—Camp Hood Panther.

A rookie, picked to practice-drill his unit, was nonplussed when the men marched toward a bushy area. The rookie knew he should do something but his mind was a blank. He couldn't think of the command to turn them around, turn them to the right or left, or even stop them.

"Well, Private," said the sergeant, resignedly, "if you can't stop them, at least tell the boys good-bye."

The Texas Guardsman



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